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A

GRAMMAR

O F T H E

LATIN TONGUE

B T

S O L O M O N L O W E.

Mibi molesta hæc opera non prorsus perierit, si alii, ea adjuti, minori deinde negotio, ad fastigium suum hanc artem perducant: qua non jam aio universa; sed cujus vel primis initiis, nihil, in omnibus disciplinis, vel magis divinae est mentis opus, vel ad omnem hominum vitam necessarium magis. Vossius.

A New National Grammar is much wish'd for by all, that are sensible of the blunders of our Legal Grammar: (W. BAXTER, *Master of Mercer's-chapel school.*)

which manifestly labours under many falsities, obscurities, redundancies, and defects: (S. MOUNTFORT, *Master of Christ's-hospital school*: W. SYMES, *Master of St. Savior's school.*)

and, by consequence, is an insufferable impediment to the progress of youth. (R. JOHNSON, *Master of Nottingham-school.*)

Of the unpleasantness, difficulty, falsity, and uselessness of it, I have my own experience for twenty years. I have also heard and read abundance of sad complaints, and confessions of ingenious men, both at home and abroad, that our way was utterly wrong: and am of opinion, that *great man* said not much amiss, that said, "If all malicious fiends and men were met in consult, to contrive a way to learning, of endless trouble to the master, and vexatious useless toil to the scholar; they could not have found out one, that would be admitted to use, worse than that we have." (S. HOADLY, *Master of Norwich-school.*)

L O N D O N: MDCCXXVI.

Sold by J. WYAT, S. BALLARD, J. OSBORN, J. DOWNING, J. NOON,

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GRAMMAR
OF THE
LATIN TONGUE

BY JOHN LEECH



T O
the most high
and most illustrious
PRINCE
GEORGE AUGUSTUS,
PRINCE of great BRITAIN,
DUKE of CORNWAL,
&c.

the following ESSAY to facilitate the
learning of the latin tongue,

for the use of

His Royal Highness's Youngest Son

PRINCE
WILLIAM AUGUSTUS,

is most humbly dedicated by

THE AUTHOR.

the small high

and most numerous

PRINCE

GEORGE AUGUSTUS

PRINCE OF WALES

Duke of Cornwall

etc.

the following day to receive the
honour of the same

in the year

His Royal Highness's Youngest son

PRINCE

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS

most distinguished by

THE AUTHOR

TESTIMONIALS

concerning the first draught of my grammar, which I publish'd by way of specimen some years ago.

• Mr. Solomon Lowe, who now teaches a Boarding-school at Hamersmith, is likewise of the number of those, who are quite tir'd with the receiv'd methods; and has lately publish'd a Short Scheme of Grammar to very good purpose; and assures us, in the preface to this work, That he has a lad not yet eleven years of age; who, though nine months before he was a mere stranger to the sound of *musa* and *amo*, now construes *Livy* and *Virgil* very prettily, and is expert in the fundamentals of *French* and *Italian*. This may seem incredible to gentlemen, who have spent seven or eight years in schools to learn the *Latin Syntax* by heart; and make miserable Latin Themes, and worse Verses, before they scarce have heard the naming of those noble authors: but I assure you, if we follow the indications of reason, and go from point to point, in right, and not curv'd lines; what this gentleman advances seems very practicable, and as consistent with His, as 'tis inconsistent with the vulgarly receiv'd, and everlasting method of Learning Languages.

— Mr. PHILIPS, in his *Compendious way of Teaching the Antient and Modern Languages*. *Introduct.* p. 7. 2^d edit.

concerning the grammar, as I now publish it.

I have perus'd and consider'd Mr. Lowe's Grammar, together with the Appendix and Notes, with all the Application I could; and I cannot but do him the justice to certify that I think it an Ingenious and Learned performance; a very Good Compendium of Grammatical Learning; and the Completest and most Comprehensive Collection of that nature that I know extant: and am of opinion that it may be made a very Useful Book, even in those Schools, where other grammars are taught. — Mr. TURNER, Master of the Free-School in Colchester. Mr. WARD, Master of a Private-School, and Professor of Rhetoric in Gresham College.

Grammaticam tuam, vir eruditissime, non modo perlegi; sed cum Gymnasii nostri Rectore (viro doctissimo, & grammaticae callentissimo) de ea contuli: & omnibus partibus Perfectam, quantum in eo genere elaborari tam Breviter potest, judicavimus; teque multum operae & laboris in Recentioribus, qui multa in hac parte literarum correxerunt Veterum Grammaticorum vitia & lapsus, perlegendis & excutiendis posuisse deprehendimus. — P. BURMANNUS, I. U. D. Historiarum, Poetics, Graecae Linguae, Eloquentiae, & Historiae foederati Belgii Professor, & Bibliothecarius. A. TORRENIUS, Gymnasii Latini, quod est Lugduni Batavorum, Rector:

THE PREFACE.

The Present State of Schools in Great Britain.

THE consideration of the little benefit that children generally reap for all their pains, and their parents expences, in common schools, by the ordinary methods and means of instruction, has something in it so very affecting, that nobody can be unconcern'd, who has the least tincture of humanity. The learning of the languages, especially the most useful and universal, for want of good grammars, and a rational way of teaching, is still a matter of so much tediousness and perplexity; that children, for the most part, abhor the expensive blessing; and masters are often driven to the uncomfortable task by mere necessity. Hence fretfulness and impatience, insolence and barbarity in the one; and, in the others, perverseness, despair, extravagance, and all the evils of incurable ignorance and abandon'd licentiousness. And, what not a little aggravates the case, the generality of masters, ever since the reign of King Henry VIII, have been content to look upon themselves as oblig'd to use that grammar, which, by his authority, was then order'd to be taught in all the schools of his realm; though, in the preface thereto, it is expressly declar'd that it was not design'd thereby to exclude a better way when found, but only in the mean season to forbid a worse.

The Need of a Reformation.

In order therefore to the remedying of these evils¹, it is to be hop'd that the Government, out of regard to the great complaints

¹ It is deplorable to consider the loss, which children make of their time at most schools; employing (or rather casting away) six or seven years in the learning of words only; and that too very imperfectly. A. COWLEY, in his *Proposition for the advancement of natural philosophy*. p. 45. It has been, long, a general complaint, not without cause, in the bringing up of youth; and

that have been made against the Common Grammar²; and the abundant proofs that have been given of its insufficiency³: will enter into some measures for a Reformation of this part of learning, which is the foundation of all.

In the reign of King *Charles I.*, it was look'd upon as a matter of importance; and a reformation was, in good earnest, going about. For which purpose *Amos Comenius*, a Grammarian of great reputation beyond sea, was sent for over, in the year 41, to direct the work: but the troubles of those times overthrew the design; and we still lament the yet unremedied evil.

It is true, in one of our Greatest Public Schools *A New System* has obtain'd, the Introduction whereof is tolerably well contriv'd: but the grammar is Exceeding Faulty in every respect. I do not say this without sufficient proof; as will appear from *A Critique on the Westminster Grammar*, which I publish'd about 3 years ago: nor would I have said it at all (it being very disagreeable to me to find fault) but that something of this nature was necessary to be done, to take off the Prejudices people are apt to entertain in favor of Great Names and Great Appearances; in order thereby to engage and prepare them for the examination of what might be advanc'd by an Obscure Writer. Even the most free thinkers must be ready to imagin that there is no need of a New grammar, or little likelihood of a Better, after One compos'd by Dr. Busby, for the use of Noblemen's children, in the King's School at Westminster; improv'd, from year to year, by the long experience of his Successors; and by them recommended as a Perfect work, and a Treasury of the art.

In their Profody indeed I expected greater accuracy, versification being there in so great vogue; and therefore had thoughts of teaching it: but finding it, upon perusal, of a piece with the Grammar; I had the curiosity to make the following experiment. The Quantity of the last Syllables cannot be learn'd any other way than by Rules. of These therefore, as being of most consequence, I drew up an account in 19 lines. by comparing This with Theirs (which is one line longer) I found, besides much Perplexity and Superfluity, a great many Errors of various sorts, and such a number of Defects as cannot well be compriz'd in less than 13 lines; which I have also done by way of supplement. and, of these defects too, no less than 15 or 16 are General, several of which contain innumerable particulars: such as (1) -e in the abla-

still is: that the tenth part of man's life, ordinarily extended, is taken up in learning, and that very scarcely, the Latin tongue. J. MILTON, in his *Accidence commend'd grammar*, pref. p. 1.

² See the Title-page.

³ See Mr. Johnson's Apparatus to a New National Grammar by way of Animadversion upon the Falsities, Obscurities, Redundancies, and Defects of Lilly's System; and Mr. Lewis's Essay to facilitate the education of youth.

five of the 5th declension, (2) -as in the accusative of the 3d, (3) -us in the oblique cases of the 4th, (4) Verbs apocopated in -en, (5) -t in the 3d person singular of all the conjugations except the 3d, &c. What I have here asserted may seem incredible to most: but I have, by me, a plain demonstration of it, at any one's service, who is dispos'd to make any good use of it.

An Attempt towards a Reformation.

Having said thus much to show the expediency of having a Better Grammar than we are at present provided with, I beg leave to offer *my own*. Whatever it may want of perfection, I would not have troubled the world with it, had I not thought it to be not only Shorter, Plainer, and Better-contriv'd (both for the use of critics, and initiating of children) than any of the lesser systems design'd for the service of schools; but also more Comprehensive than all the largest grammars, and grammatical commentaries put together. That it might be so, I have spent a great deal of time about it; diligently us'd all the helps that could be had from books, conversation, and correspondence by letter; and, to omit no means of working it up to the highest perfection, publish'd the bigger Half of it, about two years ago, by way of specimen; together with Critiques on the most celebrated grammars, in order to procure myself adversaries, and propose a pattern of examination. It is true I have made no advantage of my animadversions; though I thought they, who were concern'd, would be ready enough, not so much to defend their own performances, as to expose the vanity of my extraordinary pretences: but then (considering the importance of the occasion, and the peculiar obligations they are under to improve this part of learning) I am apt to think the world will look upon Their Silence as an Acknowledgment that nothing of consequence could be advanc'd either against my grammar, or in behalf of their own; unless it could be suppos'd that what I offer'd was judg'd by them to be Beneath their notice; which that it could not well be, even they that cannot judge for themselves, will be induc'd to believe, on the credit of those Great Men, who have favor'd me with their Testimonials.

The Conduct of the Work.

As to the afore-mention'd Qualifications of my Grammar; I am not much apprehensive of Objections against any of them, except it be the Method; which being New and Singular, I shall not wonder if they, who want time or capacity to enter into it, and yet are willing to be thought judges of it, shall think fit to represent it, as too subtle and intricate; and not sufficiently adapted to the instruction of children. I shall therefore give a short

account of my conduct in this respect, and submit the whole to the judgment of the learned. As to *the Rules themselves*, I have all along endeavor'd to express them as concise as possible, yet in such a manner that the sense might strike the mind sooner and surer than if they had been express'd in more words: and by the experience I have had of them for several years, I do not find they can be express'd in any words, to answer all the purposes of instruction better. As to *the Disposition of them*, I have presented them, as in a Picture, to sense and imagination, in order to assist memory and judgment; having drawn up the Doctrin of every great article in Opposite Pages, to be taken in at one view; and plac'd the Fundamental rules in TEXT, at the top of each, for the instruction of *Beginners*; the Less-necessary being subjoin'd in SUBTEXT, for the improvement of the *More-advanc'd*; to which, for the entertainment of the *Curious*, I have added such Lists as are not so essential to the body of the work in a SUPPLEMENT and APPENDIX; and, for the use of *Critics*, have given Proofs, illustrations, examples, and other useful observations in NOTES, refer'd to by superior figures: and, that the whole might be Easy to Consult, I have disposed every thing, in each of these, according to the nature of the matter, or in the order of the alphabet.

This plan is, I think, drawn up upon the most rational and universally approv'd principles; and with peculiar advantages above the *Westminster* grammar, which it most resembles; as I have shown in a Dedication to Dr. *Freind*, prefix'd to my Critique on that grammar. It will therefore become such gentlemen to say less, till they show some reasons to support their credit. In the mean time I would recommend to their consideration an *Experiment*, which I made on one of Mr. *Plumptre's* sons, in that part of the grammar, which seems by much to be the most obnoxious; I mean the Paradigm of Declining a Verb, which I pitch'd upon with design, because to the unthinking it may look like Cryptography, for the decyphering of which I was forc'd to give a key in the notes. Two days after breaking up for the holidays, when children's minds are naturally dissolv'd into an extraordinary remissness; and a little play, on its first relish, indisposes them for attention; after confinement to business (which is the disciplin of my school) till two a'clock, for some misdemeanors; about five in the evening, I call'd into school, from his comrades, young *Polydore*; who, being but about 7 years of age, loved play most immoderately; and, on that account, together with the volatility of his temper, seem'd incapable of any impressions from either gentleness or severity. To this youth, at that time, I offer'd this very paradigm. In half an hour's time, tho' he had never learn'd

any thing at all of grammar, I not only taught him to read the whole Active voice, but also made him perfect master of it; so that he could readily, by heart, without missing a letter, decline every word in it, or any other in imitation of it; and, which is more, the impression was so strong on his fancy; that, though he had no book, exercise, or suggestion, I found him able to do the like about 9 at night; and again the next day about noon, notwithstanding his being so much indispos'd with the growing symptoms of a fever, that I was oblig'd, in the afternoon, to send to his parents to fetch him home. Nay, nine days after, sometime before his recovery, he mistook but in one person: and, in less than half an hour, he was able to say the Passive voice perfectly well; though he went about it with a good deal of reluctance, and met with some amusements from his brothers, who were at play in his chamber. Thus That, which generally proves the labor of several weeks, was contracted into the compass of one hour; and laid up in the mind much safer, and readier for use, by the assistance of all the faculties; than when it is wrought into the memory by the dint of frequent repetitions, without any apprehension of that uniformity in the genius of the language, which, in my draught of it, is so conspicuous.

The Way of Teaching.

I would also recommend to those whom it may concern, what I apprehend to be the most rational, and consequently the most easy and effectual way of Teaching Grammar. When a lad is put upon learning the very plainest parts, much more the metaphysics of the art; the master should first teach him to read his lesson; and, by familiar questions and canvassings, give him so much understanding of it, as the nature of the thing will allow, or the capacity of the child can admit. Hereby some useful sense will accompany the right sounds; and both will pass sooner into the mind, and be turn'd to use with abundance more advantage than can reasonably be expected from the common methods of getting grammar⁴; especially if the lad be put upon drawing it forth into practice, by writing such exercises as are

⁴ It is within every body's observation to how little purpose children are generally employ'd for 2 or 3 years in getting grammar. After a lad can say very soundly *Propria quæ maribus*, or

Quæ genus, &c. do but try his skill in the application of them, or even ask him what they are design'd to teach him; and you will generally find that he knows very little, or nothing at all of the

proper to familiarise and fix the notices. By this means he will gain the knowledge and use of every thing, without looking upon what he does as a task, or being alarm'd at the account he is to give of his lesson to his master. What he has thus got, let him often repeat; that he may, in his mind also, have a ready recourse to his rules and patterns on every occasion, without the plague of getting, forgetting, and getting again and again; as is necessary when the memory is charged with a great stock of jargon; such as the greatest part of grammar must be to children, in what words soever express'd, or how well soever contriv'd: it being very certain, that, with regard to *perspicuity*, scarce any precepts can be plain to a child; and those only are to be accounted most so, which are conceiv'd in such words, and dispos'd in such a manner, as shall enable a master to communicate the instructions, they are design'd to convey, with greatest ease to himself, and advantage to his scholar.

matter. Thus they are tir'd with getting what they see neither use nor end of, from day to day, without any respite or variety: and this must needs make their business irksome; and either throw them into a dozing inactivity, or tempt them to mischievous amusements: and thus the finest faculties of the mind are marred, and many poor children abus'd: whereas, with a proper method and means of instruction, a lad of moderate

capacities, in less time than is generally thrown away at school, might easily attain to a ready use of *Latin* and *French*, with a considerable skill in several parts of *Philosophy* and *Divinity*; and, so, lay in a valuable treasure of useful knowledge, for the service of his business, the security of his morals, the regulation of his diversions, and the refinement of his pleasures, in that most critical stage of life, an Apprenticeship.



THE KALENDAR

ENGLISH

30 days hath September, | All the rest 30 and 1;
April, June, and November: | but February 28 alone.

ROMAN

1st Kalends, then 4 Nones, and then 8 Ides:
6 Nones October, July, May, and March.

TO DATE after the Roman manner; WRITE

1. for the day of the Kalends, (for instance, of December) *Kal. Dec.* that is, *Kalendis Decembris*, or *decembribus*: On the kalends of december; that is, On the first day of december — So, for the day of the Nones and Ides; *Non. Dec.* (the 5th) *Id. Dec.* (the 13th.)

2. for the 2d day, Backward, *Pridie Kal. Dec.* that is, *Pridie kalendarum*, or *kalendas decembres*: On the day before the kalends of december; that is, On the 30th of november.

3. for the 3d day, Backward, (1) *III. Kal. Dec.* that is, *Tertio kalendarum*, or *kalendas decembres*: On the 3d day of (or, before) the kalends of december; that is, On the 29th of november. (2) or *A. D. III. Kal. Dec.* that is, *Ante diem tertium kal. &c.* — And, so on, *IV. Quarto*: *V. Quinto*, &c.

TO FIND the Correspondence of the *Kalendars*; SUBTRACT

1. (for the Day of the Month) THE ROMAN DATE GIVEN (1) in the Nones and Ides, from ONE more than the day of the month the nones or ides happen-on; (2) in the Kalends, from Two more than the number of the days in the month preceding. (for Instance) To find the Day of the Month answering to *IV. Id. Dec.* Say: 4 (the date given) from 14 (one more than the day the ides happen-on) and there remains 10 (the day of the month sought).

2. (for the Roman Date) THE DAY OF THE MONTH GIVEN, as Above. (for Instance) To find the Roman Date answering to the 10th of December; Say: 10 (the Day given) from 14 (one more than the day the ides happen-on) and there remains *IV* (the Roman Date sought).

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THE R U D I M E N T S O F G R A M M A R :

OR
*Proper Directions for the Speedy Gaining
A Rational Knowledge, and Ready Use
of the LATIN tongue.*

Parts of Grammar.

ANALOGY of Words treats, of Construction SYNTAX.

Figures of Grammar.

In Words: ANTIMERIA, ENALLAGE, & METAPLASMUS.

In Syntax: ELLIPSIS, SYNESIS, & PLEONASMUS.

NORMA LOQUENDI¹.

Sermone ut Nummo utendum, cui publica forma est²:
quippe penes Usus est et jus, et norma loquendi⁴.

Figurarum Origo.

χίμαρα, non communem loquendi rationem⁵,
emphaseos studium peperit⁶, curtiue *nitoris*⁷:
pauca incuria fudit⁸: *plura licentia* fecit⁹.

I should be very much for learning grammar, how much soever I press learning by conversation; provided we had one that could be depended upon. *An essay on educat. showing how the languages may be learn'd more easily, quickly, and perfectly than they commonly are.* 1711. p. 17.

A Grammar, by which a language may be attain'd the nearest way, must be COMPREHENSIVE, CERTAIN, PLAIN, and as BRIEF as will consist with its being comprehensive. As for comprehension, the world is not well agreed about the matter: many supposing that a general draught of what is most ordinary, is enough in that respect. I must confess, I am not for jading the memories of young people, by obliging them to run through too much in this way: but the grammar must be sufficient; or how will they get what they find not there, without abundance more trouble? All, that is to be done in this case, is, to distinguish between things of Ordinary use, and such as are Rare and Extraordinary: to make the first matter of rule to get by heart, toge-

ther with such exceptions as are any thing common; and the latter matter of annotation; and that so, as to be most readily found on occasion. R. JOHNSON, *Animadv. on Lil. pref.* p. 2. 8.

3. The GRAND PRINCIPLE is, All instruction ought to be by *synchysis*, that is, comparing what we are to learn with what we know already. The English is our mother-tongue: we know this: it ought to be, as far as possible, accommodated to the mode and genius of the English. M. LEWIS, *An Essay to facilitate the educ. of youth.* 1674. p. 17. 23. This principle is most rational, because it is most natural; for we see, by experience, that children will take this way, whether they are instructed in it, or no. E. COLES, *Nolens volens: or you shall make latin whether you will or no.* 1677. pref. p. 1.

A Grammar, founded on these principles, accommodated to the english tongue, in some degree according to this method, I dare confidently say, will, sooner or later, prevail in the nation. To this I dare set my hand M. LEWIS,

WORDS

Parts of Words

WORDS

1. Letters¹.

Capi-) ABCDEFGHI Jod K L M N O P Q R S T U V a u X Y Z (tals.

VOWELS, 6.

CONSONANTS, 19.

Italic

a e i o u y.

Liquid

Mute

Double

Roman

Lower-) a c i o u y. l m n r. p b f v c k g q. t d h, s. j x z (case.

2. Syllables.

in Spelling; and, at the end of lines, in Writing, ever
of Compound words the parts, the sounds of Simple sever².

CAPITALS.*

[Letters]

begin Periods, and Proper names³.

[Letters]

DIPHTHONGS

two vowels in one sound [ae oe. ai ei oi ui. au eu ou] two dots divide 'em:
thus *aëris* sounds a-ë-ris: but *aeris* sounds ē-ris⁴.

[Syllables]

QUANTITY.

[Syllables]

treated of) Short, ò: Long, ò: Common, ò (in prosody.

ACCENT⁵.not written by) . . . Acute, ó: Grave, ò: Circumflex, ô . . . (the ancients⁶.

[Words]

PRONUNCIATION.

[Words]

We pronounce by the quantity: by quantity and accent the Romans⁷.

* CAPITALS]

Numeral⁸.

[CAPITALS*]

I 1. V 5. X 10. L 50. C 100. D 500. M 1000.

A Less number, afore, Subtracts; after, Encreases⁹.Praenominal¹⁰ and Compendiary¹¹.C. Caius: Q. Caia¹²: H.S.¹³: festertius: S.C. senatusconsultum.

P.C. patres conscripti: S.P.Q.R. senatus populusque Romanus; &c.

¹ Of the FORM, FORCE, and SOUND of letters, I say nothing here, because I judge it foreign to my purpose. (1) The FORMS, in several ages, the curious may see in *Maillon. de re diplom. Paris. 1681. Hepburn. virg. aur. Rom. 1616. Bernard. orb. erud. literatur. Oxon. 1689. &c Bang. cael. orient. Hafn. 1670.* (2) The peculiar FORCE, that particular letters have, by the suitableness of their sound, to excite certain passions, has been shewn by *Scalig. poet. iv. 47. Rhen. paralip. gram. p. 629. &c Voss. inst. orat. iv. 2. 2.* (3) As to the SOUND of the letters, *Scioppius*, after an accurate account of them, comes to this conclusion, that it is impossible to arrive at the true pronunciation of the Latin tongue, gram. philosoph. p. 39. V. & n. 6. Since it is so, in my opinion, that pronunciation, which is now-a-days most universal, ought to be prefer'd. If, therefore, we could be perswaded, at least to pronounce the *a* as *aw*, and the *i* as *eo*; we should as easily understand one another, and be much more capable of conversing with our neighbors.

² The note of connexion is call'd Hy-

PHEN (-) e. g. *trans-action, pas-tor*. NB. The generality of the learned lay down this rule: *The consonants, that may be joint in the beginning of a word, must go together in the middle: e. g. pa-stor, sto.* and of such SYZYGIES, as they call them, they give us long catalogues: But, tho' this may seem more critical, the other is more natural, and more instructive to beginners in showing the reason of lengthening vowels by position.

³ NB. Words, that have an emphasis, or peculiar force, may, on some occasions, be distinguish'd by capitals to advantage: but, as children cannot be directed in this point, and others will not; I have said nothing of them in the rule. It may be observ'd that the most celebrated critics and printers beyond sea go by the rule, which I have laid down; and their books are generally acknowledg'd to be beautiful: only, in poetry, they still continue to begin the verses with capitals, without any advantage, in my mind, either to the evidence of the sense, or the elegance of the appearance.

⁴ The note of division is call'd *diatysis* or *diacresis*.

WORDS **Kinds of Words** **WORDS**
NOUN, the name of a thing ¹: as *A wrong, The wrong, wrong prevails.*
ADNOUN, what sort: as, *a wrong step, the wrong way, wrong methods.*
VERB affirms ², asks, bids. To do, or to be: as, *I will wrong no body.*
PARTICLE, a word undeclin'd, or unalter'd in the ending: as *wrong manag'd.*

ACCIDENTS of WORDS.

Species, 2: *Primitive*, as *Man*: *Deriv'd*, as *Manners*. } **Notatio** ⁶.
Figures, 2: *Simple*, as *Thing*; *Compound*, as *Nothing*.
Numbers, 2: *Singular*, of *One*, as *a Stone*; *Plural*, of *More*, as *Stones*.
Persons, 3: *First*, *I, we, us*: *Second*, *thou, ye, you*: *Third*, all others.
Genders, 3: *Masculin*, (*hic He*) *Feminin* (*haec She*) *Neuter* (*hoc This*) ³.
Cases, 6: *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, *Vocative*, *Ablative*.
Degrees of Comparison, 3: *Positive*, *Comparative*, *Superlative*. V. p. 9.
Moods, 4: *Indicative*, *Imperative*, *Infinitive*, *Subjunctive*. } **Verbs**
Tenses, 5: *Present*, *Imperfect*, *Perfect*, *Pluperfect*, *Future*.

FIGURES of WORDS.

ANTIMERIA seems to put one Kind for another ⁷,
ENALLAGE, of the Accidents, oft puts one for another. ⁸ } ^byclad.
METAPLASMUS Adds, Takes away, Transposes letters ²: } ^cvertue.
Prosthesis adds the Beginning (^b): from the Head *Aphaeresis* takes (^a).
Syncope takes from the Midst (^a): but *Epenthesis* adds to the Middle (^d).
Apocope from the End takes (^a): to the End adds *Paragoge*: (as *hispn.*)
Antithesis letters Changes (^c): *Metathesis* Transposes: (as *waps, cruds.*)
Timesis Divides words and interposes others: (as, *what thing soever.*)
Apostrophe notes the want of letters: ———— ^aas 'tis, lov'd, thro'.

Examples of Metaplasms.

Tun' ? viden' ? audin' ? jusso. dicier. ingrediundum.
 thou ? do'st see ? do'st hear ? I shall have bid. to be said. must enter.
 Tune ? videtne ? audisne ? jussero. dici. ingrediendum.

Are there but 4 kinds of words ?

No; but, on the account of some remarkable peculiarities,
 grammarians have distinguish'd, by particular names,
 nine several sorts of the 4 kinds of words. c. g.

GERUNDS and **SUPINES** are **Nouns**: **PRONOUNS** (^a) and **PARTICIPLES** are
Adnouns: **ADVERBS**, **CONJUNCTIONS**, **PREPOSITIONS**, **INTERJECTIONS**,
 and **ADJECTIONS** are **Particles**. ^aEgo, Tu, Sui are **Nouns**.

a word, as to its Last Letter, is said to be

PURE if a vowel comes before; if a consonant, **IMPURE**.

a word, in Declining, has some letters

RADICAL, always unalter'd; oftentimes alter'd, **SERVALE**.

The Rule of Compounds.

COMPOUNDS accidents have, mostly, the same as the **SIMPLE** ⁴.

¹ Whether (1) **PROPER** to individuals:
 as *James, France, Butephalus, Ringwood*:
 (2) or **APPELLATIVE** and **COMMON** to all
 of a kind: as *a man, a country, a horse, a dog.*

² **AFFIRMING**, or expressing the
 judgment we make upon perceiving the
 relation that two or more ideas bear to
 one another, is the true characteristic of
 a verb; and therefore not to be omitted
 in the definition of a verb, though less
 intelligible to children than what I have
 added in the account of it. As for Nega-

ive judgments, they are express'd by other
 words, such as *no, not, &c.*

³ **NB.** (1) Such nouns as are mascu-
 lin and feminin, to express the sexes,
 may be call'd **COMMON**. (2) Others, that
 have different genders, may be call'd
DOUBTFUL, and these will admit an
 adnoun of either gender, even in the
 same sentence: as, *hoc pecus ovium mœnum*:
multae quoque vallibus errant: *Ov. specus as-*
per, non homini facilis, non adeunda ferat. Id.

⁴ Exceptions are always specify'd.

DECLENSIONS		Latin, 5.						DECLENSIONS	
<i>speaks to</i>	----	<i>of</i>	<i>to; for</i>	----	<i>at, by, from, in, on, than, with.</i>				
VOCAT. as the	NOM ¹ .	GEN.	DAT.	ACC.	ABL.			NB	
<i>but in the</i>	Mu Sa	AE 1	ac	am	a	a Song		NEUTERS	
second decl.	ac	arum	is	as	is	---	s	<i>make the</i>	
-us makes -e ² ,	Ma Lus	1 2	o	um	o	a Mast		accusative	
proper names	i	rum	is	os	is	---	s	<i>as the no-</i>	
<i>in -IUS</i>	Ca Nis	1 s 3	i	em	e	a Dog		minative;	
<i>make -i³:</i>	es	um	ibus	es	ibus	---	s	<i>and</i>	
MEUS mi ⁴ :	Ma Nus	us 4	ui	um	u	a Hand		<i>in the</i>	
filius fili ⁵	us	uum	ibus	us	ibus	---	s	<i>plural,</i>	
<i>oft, and</i>	Di--es	EI 5	ei	em	e	a Day		<i>both end in</i>	
Deus deus.	es	erum	ebus	es	ebus	---	s	A.	

OBSERVATIONS ON THE DECLENSIONS.

COMPOUND words, if Unalter'd, are declin'd Afunder⁶: as res-publica.

SYNCOPE⁷ (1) Dardanidum (2) Nummum⁸ (3) Sapientum⁹ (4) Nurum.

(1) dat. abl.) ABUS equa, dea, filia, anima, and antique words¹⁰.

(2) nom. acc.) From greek, -OS, -US, -UM: but, in old mss, oft -os, -on¹¹.

gen.) (1) vir, fatur add -I. (2) -er makes RI^{*}: but ERI when -era fem.

Mulciber^c and focer, gener and puer, Liber Bacchus. * lib-er, ri a book.

(3) IUS gen. -i dat. alius, ipse, ille and iste [M. & N. are of the 2 decl.]

n-ullus, ne-uter, totus and unus, solus and alter. [F. is of the 1 decl.]

(4) -ius, -ium, oft, syncopate¹²: so Dii-s from Divi-s, Gods.

(3) acc.^d) IM [from -is, proper names¹³ not-of-men¹⁴, poets IN] vis¹⁵, amuss.

bur. Cannab. cucum. cumm. magudar. mephit. rav. sinap. Sit. tuss.

EM IM aqual. av. clav. crat. cut. febre, lens, mess. nav. ov.

pelv. pupp. praesep. rest. secur. sement. sent. strigilis, turr.

(abl.^e) I -e, -ar, -al: -im¹⁶: adnouns in -is: canali and vecti¹⁷. (2) E or I,

adnouns of one ending: comparatives: old words—and poetical¹⁸: Ty-

gris, Baet. cannab¹⁹. laquear, par.—(Yet -e) ablatives absolute; but,

with neuters, only -i²⁰—(-e) proper names in -e; adnouns in -is,

when for proper names us'd²¹—pes compound: im-com-pos:

coelebs, cognominis, far . . . gaufape. hepar, jubar, nectar, pauper,

and princeps . . . reffe, sinapis, fospes, superstes, tricuspis.

pl. nom.) IA from -i²². yet -ra, -rum comparatives²³: vetus, uber.

gen.^f) IUM from -i²⁴: words impure²⁵: not-encreasing²⁶: and

these---as, bes, cor, eos, dos, faux, glis, lar, lis, mas, mus, nix—

nox, os, fal, vas: a few in the ancients²⁷. (Yet -um) -ior, -fex—

-spex: pes compound: -abs, -ebs: -eps, -ops²⁸: accipitrum, and—

canum, cicurum, complicum, divitum, fratrum, hyemum, and—

impuerum, juvenum, matrum, mugilum, panum, and—patrum,

puerum, senum, strigilum, supplicum, vatium---and vigilum.

ales makes alituum. and -iorum---some feasts²⁹, and old words³⁰.

-ma, -TUM TORUM (Dat.) TIBUS and TIS³¹.

acc. nom.) -ES, -EIS, -IS, adnouns from -ium³²: for euphony, others³³.

(4) Dat. abl.) -UBUS pecu: acus, arc. fic. lac. part. querc. spec. trib.

-IBUS -UBUS genu, veru: artus, portus, questus³⁴.

(5) PLURAL res dies Entire³⁵: Only acies (Caes.) species¹, spes (Cic.)

cluvies (Curt.) scabies (Catul.) sper-es (Em.) -um (Eum.) -ibus (Var.)

and facierum (Cat.)

DECLENSIONS

VOC. loses ¹: TES makes -ta ²: ES, of the third, -e and -es makes ³.

1 { -AS -ES ⁴ as Musa ⁵: in the accusative -an -am ⁶, -en -em ⁷.

Epitom-E ⁸	es	e	en	c	}	2	
2 { Androge-os ⁹	o	o	o	o			
{ Orph----EUS	eos	ei	ea	eo			

3 { Æne---IS, id is ¹⁰ os

	i	em ¹¹ a	c	}	1	
{ -YS -yn -ym ¹⁴ : chlamydem (2) Many crescents-in -im ¹⁵ (3) IS -a						

ACC.) Females often ¹⁶: Males scarce ever ¹⁷: Commons seldom ¹⁸.

Greekish, 3.

DECLENSIONS

O, from ω mega ¹²,
the Genitive -us,
the Accus. -omakes.

ES first, Ablat. -e ¹³.

HETERO-) Marrying (-CLITES

IN DECLENSION. (I) Nouns: (1) I, EGO, mei, mihi, me, me. pl. nos, nostrum or nostri⁹, nobis, vos, vobis. (2) thou TU, tui, tibi, te, te. pl. vos, vestrum or vestri⁹, vobis, vos, vobis. (3) of him-, her-, it-, self-, of themselves²⁰ SUI, fibi, fe, fe. (II) Adnouns: (1) both AMBO, two DUO duae duo. g. duorum⁶ duarum duorum. d. duobus duabus duobus. a. duos⁶ duas¹¹ duo⁸. ab. duobus duabus duobus. (2) he she this HIC haec hoc. g. hujus. d. huic. a. hunc hanc hoc. ab. hoc hac hoc. pl. n. hi hae haec. g. horum harum horum. d. his. a. hos has haec. ab. his. (3) he she it that IS ea id. g. ejus. d. ei. a. cum eam id. ab. eo ea eo. pl. n. ii eae ea. g. eorum earum eorum. d. iis or eis. a. eos eas ea. ab. iis or eis---- so IDEM: but m, in the end, make n before d. (4) who what? QUIS quid? who which, QUI quae * quod. g. cujus. d. cui. a. quem quam quod. ab. quo qua quo or qui. pl. n. qui quae quae *. g. quorum quarum quorum. d. quibus or queis. a. quos quas quae. ab. quibus or queis. so QUIDAM: but m, in the end, make n before d. * -A. fem. Sing. neut. Plur. aliquis^b, numⁱ-si-ne-quis, ecquis^k.

Defective²¹

1. IN NUMBER. (1) SINGULARS only: vulgus, omāsum, pontus, & hepar, Venia, fel, pus, pedum, mundus, mane, macellum, &c. (2) Singulars seldom: pleraque, cervix, ile, latēbra, Nare, natis, phalera, praestigia, singula, vepres, &c. (3) PLURALS only: lendes, incunabula, cete, Nuptiae, & infidiae, induciae, tenēbrae, & scopae, &c. (4) Plurals seldom: such as want the plural in english.

2. IN CASE.*²² Aptotes: From tres to centum²²: tot, mille, nequam, quot: -u, -i sing.²³. (1) Monoaptotes: Ingratiis, exspes, dicis, inficias ibit, ergo. &c. (2) Diaptotes: Nauci, -co: repetundarum, dis: suppetias, &c. (3) Triaptotes: Impete, tis, tibus: astus, tu, tus: &c. (4) Tetraaptotes: Dicā, cam, ca, cas: ditio- nis, ni, nem, & ne: &c. (5) Pentaptotes: V. Gerunds. (6) Such Adnouns as want the neuter ending in the plural: -clinis, -fex, -pes, -pos: ales, con-de-gener, desēs, dives¹, hebes, im-memor, inops, locuples, memor, pauper, particeps, puber, redux, superstes, supplex, teres, tricuspis, uber.

Redundant²⁴

1. IN THE NOMINATIVE. (1) Nouns: 24 Honor honos: Locus & locum: crater & cratēra: &c. (2) Adnouns: -is -us from jugum, froenum, arma, animus, & clivus, 25 &c.

2. IN THE OBLIQUES. (i) MA -matis & mae often²⁶. (ii) -as seldom -antis & ae makes²⁷. (iii) -es²⁸ (1) is & etis (2) is ea (3) & is or ei (4) ae, i, is. (iv) -us -i²⁹ makes -u, & -us plur. in colus, & laur, fic, pin. Gen. lectus, abl. humu, somn, son, fufurr, vent, vulg. Plur. fagus gen. fuc-cus, -uum: fas-tus, -tibu: pan-nib. (v) -us -us³⁰ quercorum: ver-li, -forum, -lis: arci. (vi) DŌMUS -us -i: except -me singular, plural -mi, -mis³¹. (vii) Bos, bovis. Gen. bovis, boveris: bo-am, bubum. Dat. bobus, bubus³². (viii) & LŌMUS, glomeris, & glomi.

GENDERS by signification¹ GENDERS
²MALES³ Winds⁴, Months⁵ are: Rivers and Mounts⁶ may be: HIC.
 FEMALES⁷ Ship⁸, Gem⁹, Land¹⁰, Town¹¹, Herb¹², Poem¹³, Tree¹⁴: HÆC.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

OF PERSONS *both sexes* gender take from the *male sex*¹.
 OF ANIMALS *end* shows Sorts, Males; *end* or *sense* Females².
 COMMONS* have gender by sex¹: for Distinction *femina*, *mas* add³.
 OFFICES, by Metonymic, gender take from the *ending*⁴.
 SOME NOUNS, by Ellipsis, *seem* to have a different gender⁵.

PARTICULAR EXCEPTIONS².

GEMS: *Hic Haecce* beryllus, chrysolithus, opalus, & smaragdus.

HERBS: *Hoc* trichomanes, nepenthes, sesamoïdes, [Sardonysil,
 bacchar, panaces. *Hic Haec* acaros, & rumex, Amaracus.
Hic Hoc papaver. *Haec Hoc* -on -um many², atriplex, laver.

LANDS: *Hic* Pontus a country: Sason an island, always.

MOUNTS: *Haec* Calpe, Ætna, Ida, Alpis, Rhodope, Pyrène.
Hic Hoc Pelion. *Hic Haec* Oeta, Ossa. *Hoc* Soracte.

RIVERS: *Haec* -e, Matrona, & Allia, Styx, Arethúsa,
 Albula, Luppia, Sequana, Vistula. *Hoc* Jader. *Hic Haecce*
 Duria, Mariya, Mosella, Garumna, Dryentia. *Hic Hoc* Nar.

TOWNS, oft, gender take from the end²: Yet *Hic* -us (untis)² 4---
 Taras & Acragas. *Haec* -en- -yn, -on, -os, -us (i)² 5--- Castulo,
 Tarraco, & Virgao. *Hoc* Argos, Obulco ---- Carrea & Trapezus.
Hic Haec Marathon, Canopus -- Hierichus, Amathus, & Abydus, Narbo.
Hic Hoc Anxur -- *Haec Hoc* Ilion, Elatium, Beneventum, Gadir --
 & Callet, Praeneste, Myus. *Hic Haec Hoc* Hippo.

TREES, PLANTS: *Hic* dumus. *Hoc* buxum, balsamum, acer, &
 robur, filer, suber. *Hic Haec* -ster² 6, vepre, cupressus,
 & platanus, ulmus, rubus, tubulus, cytifus, & Lotus, & larix.

* COMMONS² 7, 35: Antistes^k, auctor, affine, augur, adolescens¹... Bos.
 Civis, conjux, conviva, comes, cane, custos... Dux. Haeres, hospes^k,
 hostis. Juvenis & judex... Index, infans, interpres. Municeps &
 miles... Nemo, nepos. Obses. Patruelis, praede, parens, & ...
 princeps. Sacerdos, fus. Testis. Vates, vindex. — *Hic haec hoc* ego, tu, sui.

Varying in Declension or Signification² 7.

Acus *Hoc* aceris *chaff*: HÆC acus-us, *chaff*, needle.

Bombyx, *Hic* bombycis a silk-worm. *Hic* & HÆC silk.

Bos *steer*, bull, ox *Hic*: heifer, cow HÆC: sort *Hic* HÆC.

Calx HÆC chalk, lime, chaff-man: *Hic* HÆC heel, spurn; goal, end.

Cenchris *Hic* cenchris a serpent: cenchridis HÆC bird.

Onyx HÆC jewel: *Hic* HÆC an alabaſter vessel.

Penus penum *Hoc* victuals: *Hic* penus -i: penus, -us HÆC.

Sal wit, raillery, jokes, *Hic*: sale *Hic* *Hoc*: sale *Hoc* sea.

Specus a den *Hoc* aptote: *Hic* HÆC specus, -us make.

Stirps *Hic* HÆC a root or a stalk: HÆC a race or offspring.

Tuber a wen or a knob *Hoc*: HÆC tree: *Hic* fruit, mushroom.

GENDERS

by termination

GENDERS

HIC I, n, o, r, os: es -tis, nis -nis, us -i -us.

HÆC s, x, io: a -ae, c -es, us -udis -utis.

HOC al, el: men, on -i: ar, ur: us: verbs ², & aptotes ³: & CÆT⁴.

GENERAL AND MORE USUAL EXCEPTIONS.

- (1) —HIC -as, -es: Adria, & echinométra, planéta, Mandragora.
- (2) —HÆC -odus, HOC -os greek: pelagus, virus: HIC HOC vulgus.
- (3) { HIC -io numbers and animals¹, -as antis, & -ax greek:
as, and its parts⁶, pes, dens, with the compounds⁷: fons, mons,
HÆC -do, -go, me⁸: tellus, merges, anas, & arbor, [ordo.
cos, caro, compede, dos, seges, & re-quires, teges, icon.
HOC -és is, -as átis⁹: & cicer, aequor, marmor, os, aes, cor,
spinter, iter, piper, uber, verbere, vase, cadá-ver, Lafer.
- (4) —HÆC domus, id. fic. trib. man. porticus, & quinquátrus.
- (5) —HIC make merities: HI dies; singular HÆC HIC¹⁰.

PARTICULAR AND LESS USUAL EXCEPTIONS.

- (2) { HÆC humus, antidotus, vann. plinth. dialectus, byssus,
diametrus, lecythus, pharus, arctos, & papyrus.
HÆC HIC¹⁰ o pampinus & fimus, grossus, atomus, col.
carbasus, alvus, barbitus, & balanus, fascelus.
HIC (io) cuculio, curculióne, matellio, gurgul.
pernio, phrygio, pugio, scipio, titio, unio.
(ar) salar (ur) fur-fur, turtur, vultur, (s) seps, gryphe, merops,
helope, pons, chalybis, hydrôpis (es) acinacis (is) antes,
casses: axis, caul. col. coll. coff. cucum. echenéis,
enf. fascis, foll. fust. glis, menf. mugil, orb. piscis, post.
fanguis, sent. test. torr. vect. verm. vom. ungue (us) lepus, mus,
tripus (ex) apex, caud. cod. cul. frut. mur. pant. pod. poll. pul.
ram. for. vert. (ix) fornix, cal. spad. urpax (ax) efôcis,
volvôcis (yx) calycis, dioryge, coccygis, oryx. [ing.-ung-uen.
- (3) { HÆC findon, & aëdon, halcyonis, lagôpus. HOC (en) gluten.
HIC HÆC¹⁰ o (a) dama & talpa (o) & arrhabo, bubo, cupido,
carbo, cardine, grando, margine (er) linter, & aër.
(s) & adipis, frontis, lendes, & lente, rudentis,
scrobs (as) adamante (es) palumbes, torques, (is) torquís, & amnis,
angue, canális, calle, cinis, clunis & corbis,
crinis, finis, fune, lapis, messis, pede, pulvis,
retis (us) grus (x) lyncis (ax) limácis (ex) cimice, cortex,
imbricis, & latices, obicis, gregis, & filicis, & [sandryx.
pumicis (ix) hystrice, perdícis, varicis, phoenícis. —lux, crux, tradux.
- (4) { HIC HOC make jubar. cancer, fiser, utre. calor & guttur, murmur.
- (4) .. HIC HOC¹⁰ o sexus. HIC HÆC¹⁰ o metus, arcus, & colus -i -us.

Varying in the Numbers.

- I, in the Plural, Argos. Æ nundinum. Æ & A balneum. NB. It is likely
A from Tartarus, carbasus, supparus, & supellex. these words had
I & A jocus, & rastrum, froenum, & capistrum. originally a sin-
gender: e. g. Supellectile seems to have been once in use, inasmuch as we read in
supellectili, Cic. ver. 4. 97. —Others, which the grammarians refer hither, are regu-
lar: e. g. Coeli (Varr. l. 1. iv.) from coelus (Enn. ap. Charif. i. p. 55.) Loca, from locum,
Varr. ap. Macro. sat. iii. 4. &c.

ADNOUNS

Gender'd

ADNOUNS

(2) *hic haec* IS, *hoc* E² ... Comparatives *hic haec* OR, *hoc* US.
 (3) *hic* ER UR US, *haec* A, *hoc* UM. (1) THE REST are unalter'd.

Decln'd

(3) A makes -ac: ER UR US, UM, -i. (2) IS E, -is: OR US -oris.* (1)

OBSERVATIONS.

(1) GENTILES¹ *hic haec* -âtis or as^c; *hoc* -as, never -âte⁴... (2) -ER vafer, niger, aeger -RA: -ERA -fer, ger: -ner, -fer ... alter, gibber, liber, prosper, lacer, asperⁱ, adulter.... (3) -ER of the Third, is Unalter'd^c; but *Celer*, *haec* -ris, *hoc* -re.... or *hic haec* *Celeris*, *hoc* *celere*⁷: likewise *acer*^f ... *pedester*, *volucer*, *alacer*, *campester*, *equester*⁸. (4) *victrix* *ultrix* agree with feminins and neuters only².

EXCEPTIONS

another ALI-US -a -ud⁸. (2) the same IDEM eadem idem. (3) he himself IPS-E^h -a -um. (4) he ILL-E as IST-E -a -ud. (5) this or that same ILL-IO as IST-IC -aec -oc or -uc. (6) whosoever whatsoever QUISQUIS quicquid. (7) more PLUS (in the singular, is only neuter: in the plural it is gender'd thus:) *hi* *hae* plures, *haec* plura or pluria.

*Terminations of Adnouns Unalter'd.

vid. { *vigil*, *par*, *pauper*, *bicolor*, *teres*, *imp* os, *vetus*¹⁰ } p. 61.
 Genitiv. { *flens*, *inops*, *folers*, *supplex*, *victrix*⁹, *velox*, *trux*. } *Vocabul.*

Exceptions from the Rule (p. 9.) of Incomparable Endings.

BILIS, 43: (1) *admirab* -ILIOR. *Cic. acquab. Cic. affab. Sen. alib. Varr. amab. Cic. cognob. Cat. commendab. Auson. conducib. Cic. contemp-tib. Porc. Latr. deb. Tac. desiderab. Suet. detestab. Cic. execrab. Plin. exorab. Sen. favorab. Plin. fleb. Hor. hab. Sen. horrib. Cic. ignorab. Gell. immob. Ovid. impetrab. Liv. incredib. Sen. infatiab. Cic. intestab. Tac. intolerab. Fuv. irrevocab. Tac. laudab. Cic. memorab. Liv. mirab. Liv. miserab. Liv. mob. Cic. notab. Sen. optab. Cic. placab. Cic. praestab. Cic. probab. Cic. sanab. Sen. stab. Ter. terrib. Liv. tolerab. Cic. tractab. Plin. vendib. Cic. venerab. Hor.*

(2) Affab-ILISSIME. Gell. (3) amab-ILISSIMUS. Cic. mirab. Col. mob. Cic. stab. Cat.

BUNDUS, 1: *tremebundior*, Col. x. 396.

ICUS, 1: *rusticior*, Gell. xvii. 2.

IMUS, 1: *opimi*-or, Gell. v. 14. -issimus, Tertul. *ad nat.* ii. 8.

INUS, 3: *divinior*, Cic. *plauti-nissimus*, Gell. *vicinior*, Ovid.

IVUS, 3: *festivi*-or, -issimus, Cic. Ter. *lascivi*-or, -issimus. Ov. Suet. *tempestivi*-or -ûs. Gell.

NDUS, 2: *infandissimus*, Vet. poet. *nefandissimus*, Quint.

PLEX, 2: *applicior*, Apul. met. x. p. 545. *simplici*-or, -issimus, Ov. Suet. Martial. *Vict.*

US pure, 15. *ardui*-or, -issimus, Cat. *assidui*-or, -issimus, -issimè, Varr. Suet. Cic. *egregi*-or, -issimus, Fuv. Gell. *exigui*-or, -issimus, Ov. Ulp. *industri*-ior, Gracch. *industri*-or, -ûs, Plaut. Cic. *injurior*, Plaut. *innoxi*-ior, Cat. *luxurior*, Val. *necessarior*, Tertul. *noxi*-or, -issimus, Sen. *pa-truissimus*, Plaut. *perpetuior*, Cat. *piissimus*, Anton. *strenui*-or, -issimus, Plaut. Sall. *vacuissimus*, Ov.

* *Quod verbum omnino nullum in lingua latina est, id, propter di-vinam tuam pietatem, novum indu-cis.* Cic. in Anton. xiii. 43.

ADNOUNS

Compar'd

ADNOUNS

in the . . . Positive° Comparative° Superlative° . . . degrees
 thus: Decline to -I² add OR³ .. & S SIMUS: -r takes RIMUS⁴.
 by changing } Len-is (-is) -i, or ssimus: Tener rimus.
 the Ending } Mild er⁵ est⁶: Tender est.
 by adding } Lenis: magis lenis: maxime, perquam, admodum lenis.
 Particles. } Mild: more mild: most, very, exceeding mild.

ADVERBS COMPAR'D.

Adverbs, from Adnouns, change -or into -us, into -me-mus⁷:

Irregular Comparisons.

(1) -ENTI^{OR} of dico, facio, loquor, and volo compounds⁸. (2) -ILLIMUS⁹ of sim-ilis, facil. imbecil. gracil. humil⁹. (3) BONUS melior optimus Good, better, best. CITER¹⁰ ceterior citimus Hither, nearer, next or nearest. JUVENIS junior minimus natu Young, -er, -est. MAGNUS major maximus Great, -er, -est. MALUS pejor pessimus Bad, worse, worst. MULTUM plus plurimum Much, more, most. PARVUS minor minimus or parvissimus¹¹ Little, less, least. SENEX senior maximus natu Old, older or elder, oldest or eldest.

Defective in the Positive.

DETERIOR¹ deterrimus Worse, worst. INTERIOR² intimus Inner, innermost or inmost. OCIO³ ocissimus Sooner, soonest. PRIOR⁴ primus Former, first. PROPIOR⁵ proxim⁵ Nearer, nearest or next. ULTERIOR⁶ ultimus Farther, farthest or furthestmost.

Redundant in the Superlative.

EXTERUS or exter exterior extrēm^{us} or extim^{us} Outer, more outward, outermost. INFERUS or infer inferior infim^{us} or im^{us} Nether, lower, lowest. MATURUS maturior maturissimus or maturrim^{us} Ripe, -er, -est. POSTERUS posterior⁷ postrem^{us} or postum^{us} Late, latter, latest or last. SUPERUS or super superior suprēm^{us} or sum^{us} Above, upper, uppermost.

COMPARE WITH PARTICLES

compounds with nouns¹ 3, verbs¹ 4, per, præ: participials in -ndus¹ 4:
 ends -bilis, -us pure, -bundus, -icus, -im^{us}, -iv^{us}, -in^{us}, -plex^{us}.

* EXCEPT

1. COMPOUNDS with (1) PER-difficillimus, Liv. -ditior, -ditissimus, -fectior, -fectissimus, -lucidior, Cic. -lucidissimus, Sen. -optimus, Plaut. -paucissimus, Col. -plexior, Plin. -plexius, Amm. -plures, -plurimum, Plin. -quisitius, -sequentissimus, Cic. -severantior, Liv. -severantissimus, Col. -spectissimus, Cic. -spicacior, Apul. -suavissimus, Cic. -tenuissimus, Sen. -vagatior, -vagatissimus, -versior, -versissimus, Cic. -vulgatior, Gell. -vulgatissimus, Cic. (2) PRÆ-cellentior, Plin. -cellentissimus, Cic. -clarior, Plin. -clarissimus, Hirt. -fractior, Cic. -ruptior, Col. -ruptissimus, Caes. -sentius, -sentissimus, Quint. -stabilior, -stantior, -stantissimus, Cic.

2. ENDINGS: The rest of the exceptions are at the bottom of p. 8.

VERBS

Sorted into Kinds.

VERBS

The Chief are . . . ACTIVE, PASSIVE, DEPONENT . . . The two first, which alone are chang'd into each other, by changing their ending, are commonly call'd **Voices**. . . . and are known by the Signs: ACTIVE without a passive sign: PASSIVE be, been, am, was. the Endings: ACTIVES end as in the Patterns: PASSIVES know by Rule¹. A DEPONENT signifies to do, with a passive ending: as osculāri to kiss.

Form'd through the Radicals.

Radical tenses ² .	CONJUGATIONS.				Auxiliary verbs.	
	Mu-t	Mo-n	Mo-l	Mu-n		
<i>Infinitive pres.</i>	āre	ēre	ēre	īre	<i>Esse</i>	<i>Ire</i>
<i>Indicative perf.</i>	āvi	ui	ui	īvi	<i>fui</i>	<i>ivi</i>
<i>Participle perf.</i>	ātus	ītus	ītus	ītus	³ <i>futūrus</i>	<i>itūrus</i>
Present form : I	{ <i>Change</i>	{ <i>Advise</i>	{ <i>Grind</i>	{ <i>Fortify</i>	Am,	Go
Past form :					{ . . . d . . . d . . . ed . . . ed }	was
The present form is made by the Present tense, the past form by the Perfect, or Imperfect.						

Deriv'd through the Verbals.

of the . . . present future perfect future . . . tense
PARTI-) Mutans . . . Mutandus . . . Mutātus . . . Mutatūrus (CIPLES
Changing^a to be . . . ed^b . . . ed^c about to . . . ed^d
GERUNDS. SUPINES^e. SUPINALS^f.
Monen- di, -do, -dum . . . Moni-tum, -tu . . . -tus, -tio, -tor, -trix.
of Advising. in, &c. must to . . . e to be . . . ed -ion -er -efs.

1 The Less-principal Kinds of Verbs proper to be distinguish'd:
NEUTER signifies an action not passing on an object: as currere to run.
NEUTRAL signifies being, or a mode's being-in something: as to be, to be pale.
COMMON signifies to do, or be, with a passive ending: as tuēri to defend, to be
IMPERSONAL (1) is us'd in the third person singular only; (2) and may not affirm of a person (3) or thing in the nominative case: as
(Active) It shames me me DispuDET¹ . . . a me Curritur I run⁶ (Passive)

2 -ing what Voice?
Active, when the thing spoken of is consider'd as doing⁷: otherwise Passive⁸.

3 How shall a lad know a verb Active from a Neuter?
Put it after a verb: If it make sense, 'tis Active; if not, Neuter.
e. g. I love it is sense, therefore Active: I fall it nonsense, therefore Neuter.

4 Verbs in -o with Passive Signs⁹:
Most Neutrals have Passive Signs: as dolēre to be griev'd or sorry.
Some Neuters may have Passive Signs: as vivere to live, or be alive.

5 What Kinds of words are join'd with Auxiliary Verbs?
SUPINES with ire^b, iri¹⁰ . . . PARTICIPLES with the rest¹¹.

6 How are verbs in -o Form'd?
as Jurāri jurātus to swear. To know the Participle, suppose an Active ending¹².

7 The Rule for Forming Verbs of the Third Conjugation:
Indic. { o I¹³ . ho, go, guo XI . lo, mo UI . no, ro, sco VI. } perfect.
 { po PSI . so SIVI SII SI¹⁴ . ecto EXI. }
Partic. { bi, mi, ni, pi, pli, qui, ti, vi TUS . ITUS ui: } perfect.
 { UTUS uo . ci, gi, xi CTUS . di, li, ri, fi SUS. }

8 Participles present, how do they end, and whence are they deriv'd?
ANS first, -ENS in the rest from -o, or -eo of the present.

VERBS Conjugated through the Moods and Tenses. VERBS

Present Form	Infinitiv. Imperat.		Indicative		Subjunctive ^a	
	present	future.	present	imperfect future.	present ^b	imperfect
Sr.	to	bids	do, am	did, was	shall, will	let, may
bo	muT-äre	a	o	ābam	ābo	em
fut.	moN-äre	e	eo	ēbam	ēbo	eam
am	moL-äre	e	o	ēbam	am	am
	muN-äre	i	io	īēbam	iam	iam

Past Form ²	Indicative		Subjunctive		Infinitive	
	perfect	pluperfect.	perfect	future pluperfect.	perfect	future ^a
S.	have	had	should have ^c	shall have ^c	would have ^c	to have
A.	Fu-i	eram	erim	ero	issem	isſe ³ tūrum esse or fore ⁴
P.	datus	datus	datus	datus	datus	datum ⁴ datum iri or fore ⁴
D.	fatus	fatus	fatus	fatus	fatus	fatum fatūrum
	fum	eram	fim	ero	essem	esse or fore ⁴

IMPERATIVE:

-a ē i to thom
-te tote .. ye
-to one
-nto ... more

Declin'd through the Persons¹.

	Singular			Plural			THEREST:
	I	THOU	he ⁶	WE	YE	they ⁶	
Pres. form :	Lov- e	... est	... es	... e	... e	... e	for loveth
Past form :	lov- ed	... edst	... ed	... ed	... ed	... ed	*or ... th
Irregulars	{ Am	art	is	are	are	are	Irregular Signs
	{ Was	waſt	was	were	were	were	
Imperative .	{ Aēt.	—	TO ⁷	TE	NTO		I thou he
	{ Paſſ.	re	tor	mini	ntor		
future	{ muT--o	ā	ā	ā	ā	a	do doſt does*
	{ moN-co	ē	ē	ē	ē	e	did diſt did
	{ moL-o	ē, is	ī	ī	ī	u	have haſt has*
present	{ muN-io	ī	ī	ī	ī	iu	had haſt had
Indicative .	{ Paſſ.	ris	tur	mur	mini	ntur	may mayſt may
	{ Aēt.	S	T	MUS	TIS	NT	ſhall ſhaſt ſhall
Subj. fut.	fuer-- O	i	i	ī	ī	i	will wilt will
Indic. perf.	fu-- I	i ſti	i	ī	if	ēru	would . . ſt would
The reſt :	{ a- c- i- M	—Future	-am as moneo,	-bo as molo.			{ Aēt.
	{ a- c- r	—Future	-ar as moneor,	-bor as molor.			

Actives made Paſſive⁸.

Conju- { Infinitive I for e : in the Third I, for ēre ſhort, take. } gando
{ Imperative adds RE : in the Reſt o is OR, m makes R }

Declt-)s RIS ; is 4th IRIS, ERIS reſt : t TUR : mus MUR : tiſte MINI : o OR (nando

1 Syncope often cuts out v, ve, or vi, in the Paſt form :

as na(vi)ſti, na(vi)ſtis : na(ve)-runt, -ram, -rim, -ro : na(vi)ſſem⁹ :
and, in the fourth, pe-ri(v)i : -ri(v)ē-ram, -rim, -ro : peri(v)iſſem¹⁰.

2 Variations in the Endings of the Perſons¹¹ :

-ris oft re in the Paſſive -runt oft re in the Perfect.

Bidding, The Second oft adds -to¹² ; Plural -te is -rote ſeldom¹³ : but mole, molito.

VERBS

Irregular Conjugations.

VERBS

(1) *to take* CAPERE. cape. capio, capiēbam, capiam. capiam, caperem: So cupio^a, facio, fodio^b, fugio, jacioque . . & lacio, pario^c, quatio, rapio, sapioque . . & specio: gradior^d, m^e-orior^f, patior: pot-itur^g, -rer^h. (2) *to be* ESSE. es. sum, eram, ero. sim, essemⁱ. (3) *to bear or carry* FERRE. fer. fero, ferēbam, feram. feram, ferrem. (4) *to become* FIERIⁱ. fi. fio, fiēbam, fiam. fiam, fierem. (5) *to go* IRE. i. eo, ibam^k, ibo^l. eam, irem. (6) *to have rather* MALLE. —. malo, malēbam, malam. malim, mallem. (7) *to be unwilling* NOLLE. noli. nolo, nolēbam, nolam. nolim, nollem. (8) *to can or be able*, POSSE. —. possum, poteram, potero. possim, possem. (9) *to profit* PRODESSE. —. profum, proderam, prod-ero. profim, prodessem. (9) *to can* QUIRE as Ire. (10) *to will* VELLE. —. volo, volēbam, volam. velim, vellem.

Irregular Persons.

1. IMPERATIVE FUTURE: Cape capito; capite capiunto. Es esto, este sunt. Fer ferto, ferte ferunt. Ferre fertor, ferimini ferunt. Fi, fite. I ito, ite eunto. Memento, mementote. (NB) Dic Duc Fac lose -e, very oft^m: -sice ne'er, in the compounds.

2. INDICATIVE PRESENT: Capio capis capit, capimus capitū capiunt. Eo is it, imus itis eunt. Fero fers fert, ferimus fertis ferunt. Fio fis fit, fimus fitis fiunt. Malo mavis mavult, malumus mavultis malunt. Nolo nonvis nonvult, nolumus nonvultis nolunt. Possum potes potest, possumus potestis possunt. Profum prodes prodest, profumus prodestis profunt. Qued as Eo. Sum es est, sumus estis sunt. Volo vis vult, volumus vultis volunt.

Irregular Derivations.

(1) Some, though they want the participle perfect, yet have -ūrus: as caleo, care. dole. jace. late. noce. ole. pareⁿ. tace. vale^o. to be warm want grieve lie lie bid to hurt smell obey be hush be well

(2) Some, from the Participle perfect take, irregularly -ūrus:

argutus	argutūrus	to reprove	mortuus	moritūrus	to die
erutus	erutūrus ^p	to tear up	natus	nascitūrus ^t	to be born
ignō-tus ^q	-tūrus ^r , -scitūrus ^r	to pardon	ortus	oritūrus	to arise

(3) Sum ens^u, absūm absens, Possum potens: Eo iens.

Defective

I. In the Radicals. (i) PRESENT FORM these want: coepi^w (I began) meminī^x (I remember) & odi^y (I hate). Novi is I know. (ii) PERFECT TENSE these want (1) Inceptive^z, unless they borrow³ (2) Obsolete⁴ (3) and Meditatives in -urio⁵ (4) Others, about 57⁶. (iii) PARTICIPLE these want (1) Neuters of the second⁷, in -ni⁸ (2) Such as want the perfect (3) Others, about 74⁹.

II. In the Verbals. (i) VERBALS are wanting, for the most part, in Impersonals¹⁰. (ii) and, in abundance more verbs, SUPINES¹¹ and SUPINALS¹². (iii) Actives and Neuters have mutans mutaturus . . . Passives mutatus mutandus¹³ . . . and Deponents¹⁴ labens lapsus¹⁵ lapsurus.

III. [In few things] Dor, der; For^z, fer; Sci are Barbarous¹⁶: [in many] these Defective¹⁷: infit, confit, desit, & ovat, inquam, ave, salve . . . esse, apage, quatio, explicit, aio, cedo, sis, fodes.

say AI -o s t, unt: ēbam &c. as at, ātis ant. ens. (2) be gone APAGE. (3) to hail AV-ēre. e ito, ēte. (4) reach or give CED-o, ite. (5) to coust CONF-eri. t. at: eret. (6) to be wanting DEFI-eri. t, unt. at. (7) to eat ESSE, effi. es esto, este estote. es, est estur. essem &c. (8) is finish'd EXPLICIT. us. (9) I begin and say INFI-o. t. (10) say INQU-e ito. am or io is it, imus iunt: ibat: ies iet, ient. iat. iens . . . ii. (11) he triumphs or rejoices OV-at. et: āret. ans. (12) to beseech QUÆS-ēre. ē. o it, umus. ens: endus itus . . . ivērunt. (13) to hail SALV-ēre. e ēto, ēte. eo: ēbis. (14) if you please SIS, sultis. (15) pritheē SODES.

See, under a rule, the Redundant at the bottom of the next page.

VERBS

Irregular Formations.

VERBS

COMPOUNDS as SIMPLE^o:

but Double not the syllable, which the Simple doubles¹:

Yet Disco didici² in the compounds, Posco poposci³:

ad, con, de, ex, per, prae, pro, -curri, and cucurri.

1. First Conjugation. (1) CREPARE crepui: dis, -in -crepui, and -crepāvi¹. (2) DARE dedi datus: hence -didit, and -ditus⁵ all of the third make. (3) from FRICUI frictus, -catus rather make in the compounds⁶. (4) as MICUI and micāvi; so e-, di-: the rest -ui. (5) from NECO, -avi -atus, -ui -ctus⁸: so in the compounds⁹. (6) PLICAVI compounds: con, in, ex, ad, -ui, and -avi¹⁰. (7) STARE steti status: compounds -stitit¹¹, and -statūrus¹².

2. Second Conjugation. (1) -VERE makes -vi, -tus: (2) CIEO makes civi, citus. (3) FERVO¹³ con- ex- ferbui¹⁴: re- makes fervi¹⁵; de- both¹⁶. (4) MANEO, man-si, -sus¹⁷: but¹⁸ in-, e-, prae-, pro-minui make. (5) OLUI obolui¹⁹: in the rest -ēre -escere, -olēvi²⁰. ab-, in-, ob- olitus: but adultus; others -olētus.

3. Third Conjugation. (1) -do -fi: CLAUDO, DIVIDO, LĀDO, LUDO, PLAUDO, RADO, RODO, TRUDO, and compounds of VADO. (2) -SCO as its primitive: tepui tepeo, and tepesco. (3) from CADERE cecidi, occāsus, and recasūrus²¹. (4) make per-CELLO, -culi²², -cūsus; the rest -cellui, -celsus. (5) CANO makes cecini²³, cant-: compounds all -cinui make. (6) compounds EDI, -esus: comedi makes -estus and -esus. (7) dEMERE demsi demtus makes: adimo adēmi. (8) LEGERE legi: intelligo²⁴, diligo, negligo²⁵, -lexi. (9) eLICERE elicui elicitus: the rest make -lexi²⁶. (10) LUO lui luitūrus²⁷: but the compounds -lutus²⁸. (11) NITI, nixus, nisus, ad-, con-, e-²⁹: the rest -xus. (12) NOSCERE novi notus³⁰: cognitus: agnitus, agnot³¹. (13) PANGO, pegi³², pānxi³³, pactus³⁴: join'd pingere, -pegi. (14) PARCO, peperci, parsi³⁵, parsurus³⁶: comparfi³⁷. (15) PASCERE, pavi, pastus: -pescui join'd with com-, dis-. (16) PUNG- pupugi³⁸; join'd punxi, -ctus: -punxi, -pupugi, Re-³⁹. (17) SALLERE⁴⁰, falsus, -fūrus⁴¹: SALLIO⁴², makes fallātus⁴³. (18) inSERERE, insēvi -situs⁴⁴; inserui makes -sertus⁴⁵. (19) TENDO, tetendi⁴⁶, tentus, tensus⁴⁷: compounds ad, con, .. ob, prae, pro, sub, -tentus⁴⁸: de, -sus⁴⁹: the rest -sus, -tus⁵⁰. (20) TUND-tutudi, tūsus, tusus⁵¹: the compounds -tusus⁵².

4. Fourth Conjugation. (1) FARCIO⁵³ FULGIO⁵⁴ SARCIO, SEPIO⁵⁵ make -fi, and -tus. (2) comPERI, & reperi; aperui, operui make -pertus. (3) from SALII salui⁵⁶, -filui join'd⁵⁷: refilii⁵⁸ say.

COMPOUND PARTICIPLES. Captus, conceptus: So aptus, cantus, carptus. . fartus⁵⁹, fassus, jactus, partus, raptus, sparsus. .-fectus with Prepositions join'd, Other compounds -factus⁶⁰.

Redundant.

I. In conjugation: Some verbs have, in the same sense, different conjugation⁶¹: (1: 2) Dēnsāre: densāre (i: 3) Sonat: sonāre (II: 3) Olēre: olēre (ii: 4) Cīre or ciēre (III: 4) Arcessēre or arcessire.

II. In the perfect: LIBET (it pleaseth) libuit and libitum est. so Licet it may, Piget it irketh, Placet it please th, Pudet it shameth, perTaedet it irketh. — &c. p. 14, 15.

VERBS

Irregular Formations. * 196.

VERBS

the words are alphabetically dispos'd, first by the terminations, then by the initials.

First Conjugation, 10.

cuBire	cubui ¹	TO lie down	poTare	potavi	potus ⁸	TO drink
feCare	fecui	fecutus ¹ cut	vetare	vetui ⁹	vetitus ¹⁰	forbid
doMare	domui ³	domitus ¹ tame	juVare	juvi ¹¹	jutus ¹²	help
foNare	fonui ⁵	sonatus ⁶ sound	lavare	lavi ¹³	lotus ¹⁴	wash
tonare	tonui ⁷	thunder	neXare	nexui		tie

Second Conjugation, 46.

juBere	jussi	jussus	command	lugere	luxi	mourn
ab-sorbere	-forbui ⁵	-sorptus ⁶	snap up	mulgere	mulsi ²⁴	milk
arCere	arui	arctus	tie hard	turgere	turfi	swell
coercere	coercui	coercitus	restrain	indulgere	indulsi	indulge
docere	docui	doctus	teach	urgere	urfi	urge
palucere	polluxi	polluctus	banquet	lanGUere	langui ²⁵	languish
miscere	miseui	mixtus ⁷	mix	vlere	viēvi	viētus
per-mulcere	-mulsi ¹	-mulsus ¹⁹	soothe	fLere	flevi	fleturus
arDere	arfi	arsurus	burn	delere	delēvi	delētus
frendere	frendi	fressus	gnash	complere	complēvi	complētus
mo-rdere	-mordi ²⁰	-rsus	bite	Nere	nevi ²⁶	spin
pendere	pependi		hang	senere	senui	senectus
prandere	prandi ²¹	pransus	dine	retinere	retinui	retentus
ridere	rifi	risurus	laugh	deliQUere	delicui ²⁷	be moist
sedere	sedī		sit	torquere	torfi	tortus ²⁸
spo-ndere	-pondi ²²	-nsus	promise	caRere	carui	castus ²⁹
suadere	suasi	suasus	persuade	haerere	haefi	haesus
tondere	tondi	tonsus	shear	torrere	torruī	torstus
videre	vidi	visus	see	censere	censui	census ³⁰
alGere	alfi	alfus ³¹	be chill	fUere	fuēvi	fuētus
augere	auxi	auctus	increase	caVere	cavi	cautus ³²
perfringere	perfrixi		be cold	favere	favi	fatus ³³
fulgere	fulsi		shine	con-nivere	-nivi ³⁴	wink

Third Conjugation, 92.

acumbere	acubui		sit down	pedere	pepēdi	peditus	fast
nubere	nupsi	nuptus	veil	pe-ndere	-pendi ³⁵	-nsus	weigh
scribere	scripsi	scriptus	write	scindere	scidi ⁴⁰	scissus ⁴¹	cut
diCere	dixi	dictus	say	aGere	egi	actus	do
ducere	duxī	ductus	lead	figere	fixi	fixus ⁴²	fasten
facere	feci	factus	make	frangere	fregi	fractus	break
jacere	jeci	jactus	cast	frigere	frixi	frictus ⁴³	parch
conspicere	conspexi	conspēctus	see	mergere	merfi	mersus	drown
vincere	vici	viētus	overcome	pagere ⁴⁴	pepigi	paetus	bargain
heCTere	flexi	flexus	bend	pingere	pinxi	pietus	paint
nectere ³³	nexui ³⁴	nexus	knot	surgere	surrexi	surrectus ⁴⁵	arise
pectere	pexi ³⁵	pexus ³⁶	comb	spargere	sparsi	sparsus	spread
plectere	plexi ³⁷	plexus	plait	stringere	strinxi	strictus	unsheathe
conceDere	concessi	concessus	grant	tangere	tetigi ⁴⁶	tactus	touch
findere	fidi	fissus	cleave	tergere	terfi	terfus ⁴⁷	wipe
fodere	fodi	fossus	dig	melere	minxi ⁴⁸	mixtus ⁴⁹	pest
fundere	fudi	fusus	pour	aLere	alui	altus ⁵⁰	nonrishi
pandere	pandi	passus ³⁸	spread	colere	colui	cultus	till

1) cubavi Quint. incubavi Plin. supercubavi Apul. 2) secatus Col. praefecatus Apul. 3) domavi Flor. 5) sonavi Tert. personavi Apul. resonavi Manil. 7) intonatus Hor. 8) potatus Plaut. -urus Ter. 9) vetavi Pers. 10) vetatus Stat. 11) juvavi Manil. 12) juvatus Sall. adjuvat-us Frontin. -urus Petron. 13) lavavi Plaut. 14) laurus Ter. lavatus Plaut. 15) absorpsi Lucan. 17) mixtus Monum. ap Voss. 19) permixtus Sall. 20) memordi Cic. 26) netus Corip. 28) detorsus Cat. 30) censitus Ter. 31) catus, cavius Plaut. 32) connixi Turpil. 34) nexi Lucil. 35) pectivi Asp. pexui Prisc. 36) pectus Col. 38) passus Plin. 39) pendi Liv. 42) confectus Scaur. infectus Cic. 43) fraxus Cels. 47) tertus Varr. 50) alitus Cic.

VERBS

Irregular Formations, 196.

VERBS

consulere	consului	consultus	TO consult	strepere	strepuī	TO clatter
fallere	sefelli	falsus	deceive	coQuere	coxi	cook
malle	malui	_____	chuse	linguere	liqui	lick
nolle	nolui	_____	refuse	ferRe	tuli ⁵	bring
pellere	pepuli ¹	pulsus	drive	gerere	gessi	carry
pfallere	pfalli ¹	_____	sing	parere	peperi ⁷	bear
tollere	fustuli ⁴	sublatus	take up	quaerere	quaesivi	seek
valle	volui	_____	will	serere	sevi ²	sow
vellere	velli ⁵	vulsus	pluck	terere	trivi ²⁰	rub
coMere	comsi	comtus	comb	urere	ussi	burn
emere	emi	emtus	buy	vertere	verri ²¹	brush
premere	pressi ⁶	pressus	press	depSere	depfui ²²	knead
promere	promsi	promtus	draw out	inceHere	ineessi	come upon
sumere	sumsi	sumtus	take	pinSere	pinfui ²⁴	pound
cerNere	crevi ⁷	cretus	sift	posse	potui	be able
gignere	genui ⁸	genitus	beget	visere	vifi	visit
linere	levi ⁹	litus ¹⁰	draw	con-quinISC	-quexi ²⁶	strain
ponere	posui	positus	put	demetere	demeffui	reap
finere	fivi ¹¹	_____	suffer	mittere	missi	send
desinere	desi ¹²	desitus	cease	petere	petivi	aim at
spernere	sprevi	spretus	despise	concutere	concussi	shake
sternere	stravi	stratus	strew	fistere	fisti ²⁸	stop
contemnere	contemsi	contemtus	despise	stertere	stertui ³⁰	snore
caPere	cepi	captus	take	vertere	verti	turn
cupere	cupivi	cupitus	desire	flUere	fluxi	flow
rapere	rapui ¹³	raptus	snatch	struere	struxi	build
rumpere	rupi	ruptus	break	solVere	solvi	loose
sapere	sapui ¹⁴	_____	be wise	vivere	vixi	live

Fourth Conjugation, 12.

amiCire	amixi ²¹	amictus	cloathe	venire	veni	venturus	come
raucire	raufi ²²	raufurus ²³	be hoarse	feRire	percussi	percussus	smite
fancire	fanxi ²⁴	fancitus ²⁵	establish	haurire	hausi ²⁷	haustus ²⁸	draw
vincire	vinxi	vinctus	bind	farrire	farui ²⁹	faritus	weed
sepeLire	sepelivi	sepultus ³⁶	bury	senTire	senfi	senfus	perceive
veNire	venii	venum	be sold	singultire	singultivi	_____	sob

DEPONENTS, 30.

2 meDeri	medicatus	beal	defetisci	defessus	be weary	paTi	passus	suffer
Reri	ratus	think	proficisci	profectus	travel	diverti	diverti	lodge
misereri	miserus ⁴⁰	pity	oblivisci	oblitus	forget	praeverti	praeverti	prevent
faTeri	falsus	confess	comminisci	-mentus	devise	frUi	fructus ⁴⁴	enjoy
3 laBi	lapsus ⁴¹	slip	reminisci	recordatus	remember	4 orDiri	orsus	begin
graDi	gressus	step	nancisci	nactus	get	oRiri	ortus	arise
leQUi	secutus	follow	pacisci	paetus	bargain	comperiri	comperi	discover
moRi	mortuus	dye	exper-gisci	-rectus ⁴³	awake	experiri	expertus	try
queri	questus	complain	ulcisci	ultus	revenge	op-periri	-pertus ⁴⁵	stay for
apiSCi	aptus ⁴²	get	vesci	paetus	feed on	meTiri	menfus ⁴⁶	measure

NEUTRO-PASSIVES, 6.

audere	ausus	dare	fieri	factus ⁴⁸	become	moerere	moestus	grieve
fidere	fisus ⁴⁷	trust	gaudere	gavifus ⁴⁹	rejoice	solere	solitus ⁵⁰	be wont

1) adpuli Ulp. impelli Ter. 5) vulsi, avulsi Lucan. prae vulsi Laber. 6) premi Cat.
 9) livi Cat. lini Quint. illinivi Plin. oblini Var. 11) fini Rutil. fii Var. 13) rapfi Legg. 12 tabb. 14) sapivi Naev. resipivi Ter. 15) tetuli Ter. tolli Ulp. 17) parfi Manil. 18) paritus Sall. 19) ferui Liv. 20) terui Plaut. atterui Tibul. 22) depfi Var. 24) pinfi Var. 25) pinfitus Col. pinfitus Vit. pisus Plin. 28) fisti Iq. abstic Ovid. 31) amicui Brut. 34) fancii Pompon. fancivi Liv. 35) sanctus Liv. 36) sepe-litus Cat. 37) haurii Var. 38) hauritus Apul. hausurus Virg. 39) farrivi Col. 40) miserium est Ter. 43) expergitus Lucr. 44) fruitus Ulp. fruiturus Cic. 45) opperitus Plaut. 46) meritus sum Ulp. 48) situm est Liv. Odyss. 49) gavifi Hemin. 50) solui Sall.

PARTICULÆ

Adverb. Præposit. Coniunct.

PARTICULÆ

ADVERBIUM.

Secum¹, Verbo², Ad-Nomine³ iuncta *Adverbia*, sensum Perficiunt, Exornant, Augent, Diminuuntve⁴.

(I) INTERJECTIONES, 36.) Interjectis quædam exprimere est affectus⁵ . . . (II) ADJECTIONES, 15.) Adjecta quædam verborum fine, parelco⁶, . . . arte locata, sonum sensumque Expleant: *cine, ze, pse* . . . *dam, pote, dem, ce, met, nam, dum, pte, ve, cunque, piam, quam* . . . (III) BINA NEGANTIA ferme affirmant⁶, ni species sint⁷ . . . (IV) ADVERBIAScant neutra⁸ adnomina⁹, præpositum¹⁰, conjunctio¹¹, nilque¹². (V) INTERJECTIONEScant præpage-fis, infandum¹³, fodes, fis, malum¹⁴, amâbo¹⁵. . . (VI) DE COMPARATIONE V. p. 9.

PRÆPOSITIO.

Præpositum casus regit¹⁶, & cum verbis iunctum est¹⁷.

sunt Loquelâres an, am⁸, di-s, ec, ne, re, ve, se, con.

(a) COMPOSITARUM PRÆPOSITIONUM (I) QUÆ RATIO? Litera non raro (i) Mutata (ii) Inserta¹⁸ (iii) Minuta est . . . (iii) *ad, post, per, trans, ob*, nonnunquam litera dempta est¹⁹ . . . (ii) *dis-* præ *c f j p s* z²⁰: præ reliquis *di-* . . . (i) Bⁿ, Dⁱ, N: R²¹ sæpe sequentibus assimilantur . . . (1) Præpare B fit *c f g p m*²²: X, ante *f*, *f*²³ . . . (2) Præpare D fit *c f g l n p r s t*²⁴ . . . (3) Præpare N fit *l m r*²⁵: præ *b p*, facies *m*²⁶ . . . (II) QUÆ SIGNIFICATIO? Junctis idem ac simplicibus præpositis sensus . . . Ast etiam (1) auct Praelongus²⁷: (2) minuit Subtristis²⁷: (3) augent & privant Dementes, demirantur . . . Exsangues, exaggerat: Injustos, infractos . . . Pervigiles, perjūros²⁷: (4) ad loca Defer, deduc . . . (5) Remigro rursus: revêlo contraria velo . . . (a) PRÆPOSITIONESCENT Ista adverbia, casus quæ aliquando adjunctus²⁸.

CONJUNCTIO.

Voces semper, sæpius Accidētia²⁹ jungit vel *Conjunctio*, qua res ipsæ disjunguntur¹.

(I) CONJUNCTIONUM (i) SPECIES³⁰: (1) Copulativæ *et, nec*. (2) Connexivæ *nisi, si, sin* . . . (3) Discretivæ *etsi, sed*. (4) Disjunctivæ *an vel aut* . . . (5) Causales *quia, nam*. (6) Rationales *igitur, ergo* . . . (ii) FIGURÆ^m: Tollit *Afyndeton* articulos, *Polyfyndeton* addit . . . Haec mage singula narrat³¹, & Illa facit graviora³² . . . (II) CONJUNCTIONESCENT licet³⁴, ergo³⁵, quare³⁶: alia fors³⁷ . . .

PARTICULARUM in sententia COLLOCATIOⁿ.

(1) *Præpositivæ*³⁸: ac, ast, atque, aut, et, nam, neque, nec, ni . . . vel nisi, quamobrem, quapropter, quare, & quin . . . quocirca, sed, seu, si, sin, sive, vel, verumque . . . (2) *Postpositivæ*³⁸: enim^o, vero, quidem, quoque, & autem . . . (3) *Encliticae*³⁹: que^p, ne, ve. (4) *Reliquas* præ vel post ponas⁴⁰.

ENUNCIATIONUM COMPOSITARUM SPECIES⁴¹:

Connexæ (*si vult, discet*) Copulatae (& *vult, & discet*) Discretæ (*et si vult, tamen nequit*) Disjunctæ (*aut vult, aut non vult*⁴².)

*interpretationem ADJECTIONUM & LOQUELARIUM videre est not.*⁴³

SYNTAXIS ¹⁷

COMPONIT *clausulam*, et INTERPUNGIT:

PARTES SYNTAXIS CONSTRUCTIO & INTERPUNCTA;

PARTES STRUCTURÆ

CONCORDIA *sunt* REGIMENq;.

FIGURÆ

ELLIPSIS & SYNESIS & PLEONASMUS.

Est ELLIPSIS, si quid Desit cum Virtute¹.

Est PLEONASMUS, si quid Abundat cum Virtute¹.

Est SYNESIS constructio Sensus, non Verbōrum.

defin. { SUPPOSITUM est Nomen, de quo quid dicitur: atqui } *itiones*
 { APPOSITUM est quod dicitur, Adnōmen vel Verbūm. }

pag. 18.) ELLIPSIS TERTIÆ CONCORDIÆ (pag. 19.)
Doctrina] DEEST (I) *Rectus* (i) *saepius* (α) certus personae
(1) primae, (2) secundae²: (β) cognātus (3) in impersonalibus³, (4) in
verbis exemptae actionis⁴. (ii) nonnunquam aliēnus (α) personae, (5) in
genere, Homines; (6) speciātīm, alius: (β) rei, (7) in genere, Negotium;
(8) speciātīm, alius. (II) *Verbum* (i) inprīmis (9) esse, (10) facere. (ii)
interdum alia (α) acuminis, & expeditae brevitatis causa, (11) in prover-
biis, (12) in demonstrando, (13) in narrando: (β) honestatis gratia, (14)
in impudicis, & nefandis: (γ) commōti animi culpa; cum quis (15) ad-
miratur, (16) indignatur, (17) deplorat, (18) jurat, (19) minatur, (20)
monet, (21) precatur, (22) deprecando, (23) imprecando, (24) obtestando.

Exempla] NB. *The Words in Italic are Ellipted.*] (1. 2) *Æstuo* ego *Ais*
tu? fudat. (3) sic *vita* Vivitur. hinc *currere*⁵ *Procursum* est. (4) en,
*pluvia*⁶, *coelum*, *deus*⁷, *natūra* Pluit. (5) ut *homines* Perhibent⁸. (6) Com-
plēbant *amatores*, *proci* *Laidos* aedes. (7) Est *negotium*, *propter* quod laetetur.
(8) nec sit mihi *animus* credere. cuncta ista negare *facultas*, *potestas* Est.
(9) haud *Mora* fuit, conticuere. haec distant inter se *Nimium* est⁹ quan-
tum¹⁰. Hei est mihi! Quid est mihi tecum? quaeque, *Malum* sit *ijs*,
qui turpiter servant, est ista servitus turpis. (10) *fac ita esse*¹¹ ut absint
omnes, haec fieri possunt. Nihil *factum* est illa nocte praeterquam vigi-
latum est. (11) *mutua scabunt* Muli. *fortes adjuvat* Fortūna. (12) ecce
*video*¹² viros. en *Femina adest*¹³, *venit*¹⁴. (13) multum laetor: *quod*
eo dico Ut requiem vitae noscas. Haec *dicta* sint haecenus. illud acriter
Iste coepit¹⁵ negare. (14) & Qui *corrūpit* te novimus, et quō. (15) O judi-
co fortunatos justos, bona si sua nōrint! (16) mēn' victam desistere de-
cet, *aequum* est? (17) me miserum judico. (18) me- *amet*, *adjuvet*¹⁶
-Castor. (19) quos Ego *plectam*, *male multābo*: sed motos praestat com-
ponere fluctus. (20) *jubeo*, *moneo*, *volo*, *fac*, ut nil mihi rescribas, carissi-
ma. (21) *precor* ut *Dij* dent, *faciant*, meliōra. (22) ah! *timeo*, *caveo*, *vido*
ne te laedant haec frigora. (23) *precor* ut *Dij* te perdant. (24) *proh ob*
secro, *imploro*¹⁷, *nuncupo*¹⁸ *divumque* hominumque fidem.

CONCORDIÆ

Doctrina

CONCORDIÆ

NOMINIBUS sit IDEM SIGNANTIBUS idem *Casus*¹.

NOMINIS ADNŌMEN² *Casum*, *Genus* & *Numerum* vult³.

RECTO⁴ conveniat VERBUM⁵ *Número*, & *Persōna*⁶.

INFINITIVIS ACCUSATIVUS adhaeret⁷.

APPOSITIŌNIS DOCTRĪNA.

(1) Suppositum⁸ est *Animans*? huic convenient Adnōmen⁹, & Verbum¹⁰: (2) quod si sit *Non-animans*; tunc Alt'ri¹¹.

RELATIVI CONSTRUCTIO.

Præcedentium habent *Genus* & *Numerum* hæc *Relāta*:

Quī, quis, quot, quantus, qualia, ujus, quotus, uter;

Casum, seu *Præcēant*, *Subeantve*, a voce *Sequenti*¹².

APPOSITUM INTER DUO SUPPOSITA.

Suppositōrum, diversi generis numerive, Appositum medium convenit *Alterutri* *Posteriori* rarius¹³.

INFINITIVI COMMUTATIO ET CONSTRUCTIO.

(i) HUNC¹⁴ dare scit¹⁵: Hic (1) *quod* dat, det scit; (2) vis *ut* amem¹⁶. (ii)¹⁷ Esse¹⁸ bonus cupio. (2) cupiunt hunc esse¹⁹ benignum. (3) esse benignis prodest²⁰. (4) convenit²⁰ esse benignos. (5) his licet²⁰ esse benignis. (6) expedit²⁰ esse bonas his.

CONCORDIARUM FIGURÆ.

1. *Ellipsis*] ELLIPSES varias patitur concordia quævis*: quarum præcipuæ SYLLEPSIS, ZEUGMA, PROLEPSIS. (I) *Singula Plura* valent pluraliter²¹: (i) Apposita sed suppositis aptes (1) Cunctis, (2) Singulisve seorsum. (ii) Si sint Diversi generis, numeri, aut persōnae: (1) da, per SYLLEPSIN²², Plur. appositum Potiōri: (2) verum, per ZEUGMA²², Sing. appositum Propiōri; (3) per ZEUGMA INVERSUM, raro, Sing. Non-propiōri²³. (II) *Pluribus in Pluralibus* & varia est ratio: nam convenit appositum (1) nunc vocibus Intellectis²⁴, (2) nunc Potiōri²⁵, (3) nunc Propiōri²⁶, (4) nunc Distanti²⁷. (NB) est (1) Persōna Prior Potior: (2) Potius Genus esto Masculeum genere humano²⁸; sed rebus Neutrum²⁹. (III) PROLEPSI appositum, post totum, in partibus audis³⁰.

2. *Synesis*] Per SYNESIN (1) rei convenit, aut (2) voci intellectae, appositum, quod supposito male convenit³¹. inde est quod (1) dentur Pluralia Singlis Collectivis³²; (2) Primitivaque Possessivis concipiuntur³³, &c.

3. *Pleonasmus*] Per PLEONASMUM (i) Pronōmen (1) post nomen ponas in sententia eadem: (2) tum repetas vel Idem, (3) vel Synonymum; Nomenque (4) relāto quod præcessit³⁴.

concordiarum Ellipses Proprie sic dictæ.

* [*Ima*] DEEST (1) semper, Existens, i. e. Qu-i, ac, od, est³⁵: (2) nonnunquam, Prius nomen³⁶. [*IIda*] DEEST (1) *Nomen* (i) sæpissime (1) negotium³⁷, (2) homo, (3) consequens relātiva³⁸: (ii) nonnunquam (4) antecēdens relātiva³⁹, (5) aliud, (II) *Adnōmen*, (6) raro. [*IVta*] DEEST (I) *Accusativus*⁴⁰ (i) ferme (1) post verbum passivum; (ii) & nonnullis (2) alijs. (II) *Infinitivus* (i) sæpissime, (3) in futuro vocis activæ, (4) in perfecto vocis passivæ. (III) *Uterque*, (5) sed Rarius.

CONCORDIA

Exempla

CONCORDIA

Populus est, fit, habetur, dicitur, & manet Arbor.

Populus est, fit, habetur, dicitur, & manet Alta.

Vos haec Tollite. Scire Juvat. Cras illud Erit mox.
semper Avârus Eget: *scit* Avârum semper Egere.

APPOSITIO. *Heroes*, duo Fulmina, Qui: Sed *Fama*, Malum, Quod.

RELATIV. Artem Quae placet, optat: Anus, Quas vidi, abiêrunt.

(2) Quae placet Ars, optat: Quas vidit Anus, abiêrunt. (3) En hominem, Qui Cantat; homo, Quem scis Cecinisse. (4) ars, Cujus Amor est; Cui Das operam; Quam Discis.

APPOSITUM INTER DUO SUPPOS. Vestes Lana Fuit, *vel* Vestes Lana Fuêrunt. (2) naturae Facies, Quae dicta Chaos; Quod dictum est.

SINGULA PLURA. Servus & Hera Fuêrunt: Dux cum Fratre Peribant.

SYLLEPS. Vir Mulierque (*hi ambo*¹) Rati: *vel* Vir cum Femina Adepti. (2) Alter Egoque Perimus: Alter Tuque Peritis.

ZEUGM. & Genus (*vilius est*²) & Virtus, nisi cum re, Vilior alga est. (2) Quos neque Pudet quicquam, nec (*qui*) Formidant quenquam. (3) hic Arma (*fuêrunt*), hic Currus Fuit. (4) his Delector Ego, & Tu (*delectaris*.)

PLURALIA PLURA. hinc Pecudes, Armenta, Viros arcessere vitam Quemque (*animantem*.) (2) Caputque, Pedesque, Manusque Operta remisit velleribus. (3) Agros Villasque dedit Magnas, (4) *vel* Magnos.

PROLEPS. Alterum (*maetatum*) in Alterius sanguine, & alterum *maetatum* in sanguine alterius) Maetatos (*ambos*) sanguine cernam.

SYNES. (1) auxilio Tardi Subeunt tegæaea Juventus. (2) nec Mea verba legis, Qui sum submorus ad istrum.

PLEONASM. (1) namque Pater tuus Is patruelis erat mihi frater. (2) qui Mihi furibus implesti misero Mihi cunctas aedes. (3) pallam illam, quam fecit, Eam mihi reddas. (4) dux ingens Bellum, quo Bello obijt, confecit.

ELLIPS. [*Ima*] in Urbe Romae nata, existente loco celebri. [*Ilda*] (1) Mutabile negotium ventus. post Ea negotia, paucis est negotium, propter Quod te volo. Dulce negotium ridēbat. Omnia negotia rerum: Prima virorum: Strata viarum. siquid Eorum negotiorum nunc faciunt, Quorum negotiorum aliquid facere consueverunt. (2) Majores Nostri, Mortales Religiosi homines haec fecerunt. Saepe die numerant pecus Ambo homines: viz. pater & noverca. (5) Antiquum morem, institutum, ingenium obtinet. Hac sine tenus, ex sole Oriente. id Eo nomine dat. deque Meo aere est Impensa pecunia. Satin' Salyae res? Auguria oracula exstant. Qui modo fit. Composito consilio. Nostrium officium est dare. proque Virili parte. (6) sunt quidam Quos castra juvant. mala, sed ea, talis, tanta, Cui paucae pares. sunt suis ferme iidem Qui bobus et agnis morbi. [*Ivta*] creditur id illum Fecisse puer, visa est eam Cecidisse. (2) Possum, nolo, volo, malo, vereor, soleo me Ire. (3) haec puto Facturum esse. (4) ne dixeris haud Praedictum fuisse. (5) promisi me fore ultorem. Romam volo me ire. cogito me profecturum esse Athenas. iste male audit res in se, de se, *vel* sibi dici. scit se canere fidibus pater; et se loqui latine.

REGIMEN¹

Casuum

REGIMEN²

- 1) Consequitur GENITIVUS² Nomen, vel Quasi-nomen.
- 2) Consequitur DATIVUS, cui sit quidquam, Quidvis³. (*)
- 3) Consequitur QUARTUS Verbi vim⁴, vel Praepostum⁵.
- 4) Consequitur SEXTUS Praeposta⁵ — vel Absolutus⁶.

Modorum⁷.

- 5) INFINITUS post vim Verbi⁸, Adnomen⁹, Nomen¹⁰.
- 6) SUBJUNCTIVO Indefinita¹¹ ferme¹² adhaerent:
 queisque est vis verborum *velle, debere, aut posse*¹³:
 ceu vero¹⁴, tanquam si¹⁵, haud secus ac si, quasi,
 perinde quasi, perinde ac si, *as if*. Quoad *until*.
 Cum¹⁶, si, *though*. Quin¹⁷ *but, that*. Dum¹⁸ vel dummodo¹⁹ *so...but*.
 Ne²⁰, ut ne²¹, quo ne²², *lest*. ne²³, utinam ne²⁴ *Wishing*:
 Ut²⁵, uti, quo²⁶, qui²⁷ *that*: ut, utinam, o si *Wishing*:
 ut *though*: utpote cum, ut qui, quippe cum, *seeing*.
 INDICATIVO & SUBJUNCTIVO ista adhaerent:
 Quippe qui, utpote qui, cum²⁸, *seeing or since*. Quod *that*.
 Quoad *so long as*. Dum²⁹, Donec³⁰ *till*. Quia³¹ *because*.
 Si³², siquidem *if*: fin *but if*. Ni, nisi, *but that, unless*.
 Tam-³³ etsi³⁴, etiamsi, quanquam, quamvis³⁵, *although*³⁶.
 Simul, vel simul ut, simul ac, simul atque, *as soon as*.
 Ubi, postquam, cum *when*. Ante-, Prius-quam³⁷ *before*.
 IMP. & SUB. Ne des³⁸, ne da, *vel cave des*; noli dare³⁹ *dicas*⁴⁰.
 INDICATIVO, IMPERATIVO, SUBJUNCTIVO Quin⁴¹ *why...not?*
 — *si vult*, Ut substat METUIT: *si non vult*, Ne stet —

(*) ACQUISITIO MINUS EVIDENS (*)

- DATIVUS post (1) ium, bene, fat, male *functus*⁴², (2) -bilisque⁴³.
 (3) Finitimus, Facilis, Similis, & Idoneus — atque
 Aufero, & Auxilior, Credo, Commodo, Comparo, Dico,
 Do, Faveo, Grator, Irascor, Minor, Impero, Palpo-r,
 Polliceor, Pareo, Placeo, Persuadeo, Solvo: — et
*Cognata his Contrariaque*⁴⁴. (4) et haec: caveo, contingit,
 certum est, constat, convenit, evenit, haereo, miscet,
 invidet, insidior, latet, & licet, & nubo, restat,
 Stat, vacat. (5) atque alia, ratio quae monstrat, & usus.

EXEMPLA.

- 1) Res Vini⁴⁵. Vulnus Capitis⁴⁶. Certamen Honoris⁴⁷.
 Instar Montis equus⁴⁸. Partim Illorum⁴⁹. Illius Ergo⁵⁰.
 (2) Participat me Consilii⁵¹. Regnat populorum⁵².
 Rerum Edax⁵³, memor, im-, com- pos, ex- con- fors, part'iceps⁵⁴.
- 2) Hei Mihi. Vae Victis. (2) Pater Urbi. (3) Charus Amicis.
 (4) Sunt Tibi divitiae. Mihi rerum Suppetit usus.
- 3) Da mihi Rem. Combure Capillos. Ardet Alexim.
 (2) Postcendum est Pacem. venit Visum Diademam.
 quid tibi Tactio Nos est? Vitabundus Castra.
 Hanc Fugiens. Vitam Pertaesus. Adeptus erat Rem.
- 4) A Me emit, accipit, abstinet, & prohibet, dissentit⁵⁵.
- 5) Vis Dare? Flere Volens. (2) Par Dicere. (3) Tempus Arare.
- 6) cernis Ut ignavum Corrum pant oia corpus?

REGIMEN

Synthesis

REGIMEN

Queis SIMILIS VIS est SIMILIS CONSTRUCTIO ferme¹:

- 1) Hinc (i) GENITIVUS (1) post adverbia pleraque Molis²;
- 2) quaedam Temporis³, atque Loci⁴: (2) post quaedam Certus,
- Hinc (ii) & CASUS verbōrum, unde derivantur,
- 3) est Verbalibus⁵, atque Adverbijs⁶, queis eadem vis.

Ellipsis⁷

Casuum. (α) Ellipsi GENITIVUS erit post (I) Partitiva²²:

- 4) (II) Queis⁸ de causa, ergo, gratia, in re, vel ratione,
- 5) deest⁹: (i) seu (1) Scire (2) Cupido (3) Affectus (4) Copia (5) Cura
- 6) (6) Oblivio (7) Pretium (8) Qualitas (9) Formido (10) Reatus;
- 7) (ii) seu Contraria signentur. (III) Adnomina (i) Neutra¹⁰,
- 8) (ii) Mensurae. (IV) Verba (i) Possessio queis signatur;
- 9) (ii) Resve¹¹ intelligitur, (iii) aut Officium. (V) Praeposta¹².
- (β) Ellipsi QUARTO est (1) Pars (2) Rei; Mensura (3) Locusque;
- 10) (4) Adjuncta²³ (5) Exclamatio (6) Tempus (7) Causa²⁴ (8) Supinum;
- (γ) Ellipsi SEXTO est (1) Modus (2) Instrumentum (3) Causa,
- (4) Pars (5) Locus (6) & Qualitas, (7) Pretium (8) Mensura excessus;
- 11) (9) Comparatio (10) Copia (11) Inopia (12) & Absolutus¹³:
- (13) fretus, praeditus, & captus, definitio, dignor, & vivo¹⁴.
- 12) Modorum. (α) Ante INFINITUM defunt (1) Narrando, coepit¹⁵;
- 13) (2) Mirando, par est: (3) raro deest Infinitus.
- 14) (β) Prae SUBJUNCTIVO defunt saepius ut, ne¹⁶;
- praecipue signanti velle, debere, aut posse;
- intellecto ita res est, par est, & fieri quit¹⁷.

EXEMPLA

- 1) Largiter, affatim, abunde, parum Rationis². Eo, quo,
- 2) huc Sceleris, Scelerum⁴, Tunc Temporis³, est perventum.
- (2) Ante Locique, Locorum, Gentium, vel Terrarum,
- ponas Huc, Ubi, Quo, & Eo; Compositaque¹⁸. — Nusquam,
- Postea, & Interea, Inde Loci¹⁹. — Longe quoque Gentium²⁰.
- Quoad Ejus fieri possit, facereve potestis²¹.
- 3) (e numero) Vocum Verba affirmant sola: Operum hocce tuorum Est:
- Nigrae Lanarum: Minor, & Minimus, Minime Omnium²².
- 4) Integer est (ratione) Vitae, (1) Consultus (in re) Juris, (2) Honorum
- 5) Abstemius. (3) Vestri (gratia) Miserefcimus; aut Miseremur:
- quos (taedium, &c.) Rerum Taedet, Miseret, Pudet, & Piget, atque
- 6) Poenitet. (5) iste (de re) Futuri Socors, (6) & Memor Antri,
- 7) (9) et Fidens (ratione) Animi est. (i. circiter) Id (negotium) Temporis, huic
- per Telluris Operta (loca) meanti, & Amara (negotia) Dolorum¹⁰. [Plus Irae,
- 8) (i) hoc pecus Est (pecus) Heri. (ii. commune negotium) Cujusvis Est errare¹¹:
- 9) (iii) majores natu (officium) nostrum Est, Juvenumque vereri.
- (V) Ex (chronicis) Livii discas. A (templo) Vestae Ad (aedem) Castoris ibat.
- 10) (4) laevo Suspendi (quoad) Loculos²³. (7 propter) Id Succensabant²⁴.
- (5. judico) Me miserum! Proh, divum hominumque (obtestor) Fidem.
- Hem tibi (vide) Davum.
- 11) (12. in) Te Veniente: (ab) Hoc Facto: (sub) Judice Me: (cum) Socio Te¹³.
- 12) (1) coepit Ire prior tum pallas. (2) men' (deceat, par est) Desistere victam,
- 13) incepto? (3) fidibus scit (Canere.) cogitat (Ire) argos. — Atridae
- 14) id magno (ita res est, ut) Mercantur, & hic velit. an (aequum est, ut)
- vellicet absentem? mortalia facta peribunt; [Cruciet quod
- nedum sermonis (fieri potest ut) Stet honos, & gratia vivax.

CONSTRUCTIO

Verum Genera

CONSTRUCTIO

Substantia] QUID (*negotium est*) corpus? Sensa cogitantis nescio-cujus¹.
Quantitas] QUANTUM²? Altum³ est (*ad*) digitum⁴, (*in*) digito⁵,
 ad digitum⁶, (*ad mensuram*) digitive⁷, aut digiti (*in*) altitudine⁸: CRAS-
 SIUS (*prae*) hac (*in*) digi-to⁹, (*ad*) -tum¹⁰.

Qualitas] QUALIS¹¹? est¹² (*homo*) animi perparvi¹³, (*cum*) animo
 perparvo¹³, cumque animo perparvo¹⁴: perparvufve (*in*) ani-mo¹⁵ (*quoad*,
quod attinet ad) -mum¹⁵, —quo Modo¹⁶? (*a, in*) qua Ratione? (*cum*)
 Vi¹⁷, per vim¹⁸, cum cura¹⁹. —qua CAUSSA¹⁶? qua (*de*²⁰) re?
 (*ab, ex*²¹, *prae*²²) Lacrymis²³: ex²¹, prae²², per²⁴, propter²⁵.
 quicquid INSTRUMENTIS? (*cum*²⁶) gladio²⁷: per²⁸: Cum *when*,
 ALONG WITH²⁹.

Relatio] CUJUS CUI pater est? (*pater*) Noster, nobis, filiorum³⁰.

Actio] Quid FACIT? Hujus eget, huic hanc dabit, hac potiētur³¹.

Passio] Quid FIT? Ab his, huic, hac probor³²: huic, & ab his visus,
 edus³³.

Locus] URBS sine praeposito³⁴ ... fere³⁵ ... CÆTERA cum praepo-
 sito³⁶: sed sine praepositis Domus, Omnia post peto³⁷, Rusque. — *Pro-*
pria: (1) UBI? (*in loco*,³⁸ *oppido*³⁹, *urbe*) Romae⁴⁰, in Roma⁴¹, Roma⁴², aut
 ad⁴³, vel apud-mam⁴⁴ ... In Scythia, Scythia⁴⁵, aut apud⁴⁶, in Scythiam⁴⁷,
 Scythiaeve⁴⁸. (2) UNDE? (*a*) Locris, ab Athēnis⁴⁹ ... ex, a, de Andro⁵⁰, &
 Andro⁵¹. (3) QUO? (*ad*) Veios⁵²; in, ad Anxur⁵³ ... in, ad Scythiam, Scy-
 thiamve⁵⁴. (4) QUA (*in via*?) per Romam⁵⁵ ... per Scythiam⁵⁶, tota Scy-
 thiaque⁵⁷. (5) BEFORE A TOWN: A Vei-is⁵⁸, -os⁵⁹, ad⁶⁰ movet, arma:
 apud⁶¹, adve⁶² morātur. — *Appellativa*: (1) WHERE? In agris⁶³, ad
 intra⁶⁴, apud urbem⁶⁵: (*in*) rure⁶⁶, (*in aedibus*) domique⁶⁶. (2) WHITHER?
 In⁶⁷, ad⁶⁸ loca quaeque: (*ad*) do-mum⁶⁹, -mos⁷⁰, (*in*) rus, in rura⁷⁰.
 (3) WHENCE? Ex, abs, de bibliothēca⁷¹: (*ex, abs, de*) rure, domo-
 que⁷². (4) WHICH WAY? Per forum (*in via*) recta, (*in*) terraque ma-
 rique: ibam forte via sacra: tota urbe vagātur, et (*per*) terras⁷³: ma-
 ria omnia vectus⁷⁴: navigat aequor⁷⁵. (5) HOW FAR? (*ad, &c.*⁷⁶)
 Veios usque: profectus mille passus.

Tempus] QUANDO? (*in*) Noctu⁷⁷, (*ad*) hoc (tempus) noctis⁷⁸: &
 varijs praepositis⁷⁹. (2) QUAMDIU? (*per*) Annos tres⁸⁰, (*in*) tribus⁸¹:
 & varijs praepositis⁷⁹. (3) QUOTA⁸² hora est? Prima est. (4) QUO-
 TIES? (*in*) Quot-⁸³ -mensibus⁸⁴, (*in*) -horas⁸⁵.

1) V. Ellips. concord. Idae. (1), & Appof. inter duo suppos. p. 18.

2) (1) Rei Mensura: ut pes, cubitus, sta-
 dium, &c. (2) vel Temporis Spatio: ut
 hora, mensis, seculum, &c.

3) Similiter construuntur crassus, latus,
 longus, profundus; aliaque, quae rei men-
 suram antecedunt. — NB. Ubi varia
 est constructio, Ulterior Prior collocatur.

4) post (1) Adnomina: canis palmum
 altus. Plin. xxxiii. 7. mensis quadraginta
 dies longus. Cic. (2) Adverbia: late
 digitos primores quatuor, alte digitos primores
 tres. Cat. (3) Verba: negat se pedem a te
 discessisse. Cic. deiot. 42. aberam ab Amano
 inter unius diei. Cic. fam. xv. 4. cum abessent

aliquot dierum viam. Cic. plane.

5) Aviarum quidam dupondio et dodrante
 altum sulcum, latum pedum quinque faciunt.
 Col. viii. 3. nec longis inter se passibus absunt.
 Virg. xi. 927. bidui via aberant. Caes. bel.
 gal. vi.

6) ad duos pedes altum a stagno, latum ad
 quinque. Varr. r. r. iii. 5. Murrhino copati
 ad sextarios tres. Plin.

7) pyramides quinque, in imo latae pedum
 septuagenum quinum, altae centum quinquagenu.
 Plin. — ἐν δὲ ταῖς ἑξῆς, afferes pedum
 duodecim (longi), conspiciunt praefixi. Caes.

8) frutex palmi altitudine. Plin. trans-
 pollicis crassitudine. Caes. bel. gal. iii.

CONSTRUCTIO

Hocum Species

CONSTRUCTIO

GERUNDIA

- 1) CONSECUTIO: *Pentaptōta*¹ Gerundia construe nominis instar²;
-DI post (i) Adnomen, (ii) Nomenve (1) Voluntātis, (2) aut
Notitiae³; (3) atque *otium, caussa, ars, occasio, tempus, &c.*
-DO post (1) *par & idoneus*⁴, (2) *a-b-s-, e-x, in, cum, pro, de*⁵;
(3) &, sine praepositis, Causā aut Modus ut signentur⁶.
-DUM quarto post *inter, ad, ante, ob, propter, circa*⁷.
2) RECTIO: In -DO -DUM Verbi vis est⁸; & Nominis in -DI⁹.
VARIATIO: Pro Gerundis utere (1) saepius atque venuste
3) Part'icipiis in -Dus¹⁰; (2) rarissime at Infinito¹¹.

SUPINA

- RECTIO: Sunt *Diptōta* Supina¹³. (I) PRIUS (i) verbi casum Anteit¹⁴;
CONSECUT: (ii) & sequitur fere motus verba¹⁵: (II) POSTERIUS (1) *fas*¹⁶,
atque *opus*¹⁷; (2) Adnomen¹⁸ (3) Verbum¹⁹ — vi Praepositorum²⁰.
VARIATIO: It visUM, ut videat, visūrus, & ad spectandum; spectan-
di causā, gratiave; vel spectāre. (2) *Difficilis dictū, dici*²¹, dicere²², ad
dicendum²³.

²⁴ PRÆPOSITIONES. 35.

- ²⁵ ACC. 25: Ad, penes, ob, praeter, cis, per, trans, erga, apud, inter,
*et, sine casu interdum*²⁶, post, circum, circa, ante,
intra, contra, infra, supra, citra, extra, & ultra.
4) ²⁵ ABL. 15: A-b-s, e-x²⁵, absque, coram, cum, de, prae, pro, sine
5) *et super*²⁵, in²⁵, sub, subter, *ni signetur motus.* [desub e]

QUASI-PRÆPOSITIONES²⁸.

- ADNOMINA: Plus, Minus, Amplius uno, tres, ternos, quam terni.
ADVERB. *Abhinc*. [ante] mensē, aut [in] mense. *Adversu-m,s* [in, ad] vos, vel
Circiter [ad] hebdomadam, aut [in] hora. *Clam* [quoad] me, mihi, [a] matre [vobis].
Clanculum [quoad] eos. *Exadversu-m,s* [ad] nos. *Juxta* [ad, post] hunc, tecum.
Palam [coram] fratre. *Pone* [post] ista. *Procul* (a) muris. *Prope* (ad) vos, huic,
abs, in portis. *Propter* [ad, ob] vasa. *Secundum* [post, ad] ripam. [(cum) ore].
Secus [ad] agros. *Seorsu-m,s* (ab) anima, aut [locum alium ac] animae. *Simul*
crurum [in] fine *Tenus*: Sing. ablat. Plur. genit. ablat.
(ad, sub, in, trans) indos *Usque* vagata est. [ad] urbem *Versus* itabat.
— NB. Post casus TENUS²⁹ & VERSUS³⁰: fere Prae RELIQUAE sunt³¹.

EXEMPLA, &c.

- 1) Discen-DUM est: -DI causā: aptus -DO, ad-DUM: fessus-DO².
- 2) Ex facien-DO turpia, poenas morte timenDUM est³.
Illos, Illōrum, Illiusque videnDI causā⁹.
- 3) (-di) est occasio Nare avidis Navigare. Videre est¹².
(-do) et Cantare pares, (-dum) et Respondere parati.
- 4) *Quibus literis* | Post A quaevis consona^x: post Abs q s t sunt⁷:
praeposuntur | post A B vocales; reliquae quoque, b si demas².
A, ab, abs: E ex? | Post E quaevis consona: post Ex litera quaevis³.
- 5) SUB, SUPER, IN, SUBTER²⁸? (i) Subter *sexto* Vates; *quarto*
saepius Omnes. (ii) Sub, Super, In, *quarto* Motum, *sextoque* Quietem
ferme significant: sed Casci confundēbant²⁷. (1) SUPER *sexto* ob, de:
quarto ultra, inter, prope, praeter. (2) SUB *quarto* post: *quarto & sexto*
circa, per, ante. (3) *quarto & sexto* etiam IN; quando Inter, & Ante
signat: sed *quarto* erga, apud, ad, per, pro, contra, super, usque ad.

CONSTRUCTIO

Constructio Variæ Eodem Sensu

CONSTRUCTIO

PARTIS.

* (in) Barba (quoad) Barbam¹ Ater, Canet, Laceratur, Tonsus².

PARTITIVORUM³.

(1) Pallores rerum⁴ (res)⁵ Minimae (pall.) Minimi (negotia) Minima sunt.

(2) Horum; ⁶ ex, deque His; ante, super, praeter, inter; Primus:
et Totum recto est; Homines, duo millia, missi⁶.

PRETII.

(i) Quanti (aeris pro pretio) EMIT⁷? (pro)ASSE: (1) Vili, pretioque vili, sic parvo, plurimo, per-magno, paullo, nimio, minimoque. (2) (pro pretio aeris) tanti, quanti, et juncta: minoris, pluris; Soli. (3) Sed (pro) pretio tanto, quanto, majore, minore. (4) care, res caras Emit⁷. (ii) ASSEM, aut ASSE VALEBIT⁸. (iii) AESTIMAT⁹ (pro) ASSE, (1) (esse rem: vel pro pretio) assis, flocci. (2) (pro) -nihilo, per-magno, -parvo. (3) Tum pretio magno. — Puto, duco, habeoque pro nihilo. — Facit (rem) aequi bonique (animi), hujus (pretij), pili, assis, et flocci, nauci, nihilique, terunci. — Consulo (esse factum) boni (animi). — Est, habeo, pendo, facit, aestimo, fit, puto, duco (negotium pretii) tanti-dem, quantivis, magni, parvi, et pluris.

VERBORUM NEUTRORUM¹⁰.

Vitam, (in) Vita Vivunt: (cum) Ossibus, Ossia Pluebat;

Ossave sunt Compluta: ita Vita Vivitur aias.

SINGULARIUM QUORUNDAM:

qualia sunt

Comparandi¹¹

verba.

Rei, Cum re, rem Comparo, Compono, Contendo,
Aequo, Exaquo, Certo, Confero, Aequiparoque.
Docendi, &c.

Hoc, Deque hoc Doceo, Hortor Te¹¹, & Tibi Celo¹²; & Juncta.

Hujus, & Hoc, Deque hoc Hominem Monuit: sic Juncta¹¹.

Pescendi, &c.

(1) Abs te¹³, Te Petit Hoc¹⁴: ita pleraque verba Rogandi¹⁵. (2) Posceris Hanc rem¹⁶: sic Rogat, Exorat, Erudit, atque Monet, Docet, Induit, Exuit, Exige, Vestit.

Reatus.

Hunc (de crimine) Sceleris, (de) Scelere; Ex, In, De scelere; Scelus hujus

Accuso, Condemno, Absolvo: ita Caetera ferme¹⁷.

Regentium Geminum Dativum.

(1) Est Decori, Decus hoc mihi¹⁸: Juncta probro & laudi sic¹⁹. (2) Est mihi nomen Iu-lus, -lo, -li²⁰.

Relationis.

Poscit vox, cui nexa relatio, saepe Dativum, pro Patrio²¹.

Reliquorum,

quia generalia non sunt, eoque ad artem grammaticam non pertinent, doctrinam trademus in DICTIONAR.

* NB. The Words, that are Ellipted, are in Parenthesi.

i) NB. Ablativum partis, aut similis circumstantiae, Poetae et Historici, Grae-

corum more, interdum in Accusativum mutant: quam constructionem grammatici Synecdochen vocant. [Rhen. gramm. p. 316, 380.]

INTERPUNCTA	Points	INTERPUNCTA
, a Comma	³ at shortest Pauses, before Relatives, Apposition, &c.	
; a Semicolon	at greater Distinctions, or the Subdivisions of a colon.	
: a Colon	at largest Members, that Divide the whole period.	
· a Semiperiod	at depending Sentences, where there's no Opposition.	
. A Period	at complete Sentences, where the Sense is Finish'd.	

Vicarious Points ⁴.

- ? a point of Interrogation is us'd to ask questions, expostulate, &c.
- ! a note of Exclamation is us'd in admiring, applauding, bewailing, &c.
- () a Parenthesis includes incidental sentences, which do not break the sense.
- [] a Parathesis or Crotchet includes words of the same sense with the foregoing.

MARKS in WRITING.

- a Hyphen connects words, that are divided in the end of a line.
- ^ a Caret is us'd where words are inserted, that were omitted.
- ' an Apostrophe is us'd instead of letters left out of a word: as us'd for used.

References to Notes.

Superior Numbers ⁵⁰	Superior Letters ^a	Asterisks [*]
Obelisks ††	Sections §	Paragraphs ¶

Quotations.

Single, or double Commas; right, or inverted: ' ', ' '.

The Use of Points

is (1) to ascertain the sense of words in construction ¹ (2) and to regulate the accent of the voice in reading ².

* A R C H A I S M I *

DECLINATIONUM.

1. (gen.) mater-familiAS⁵, medio aulAI pictar⁶,
2. (gen.) scripta menandrU⁷ (dat.) dat populOI⁸, (abl.) quinctI⁹ nonarum;
3. (dat.) esurientE¹⁰ seni (gen.) hebdomadON¹¹ jus; (dat.) arcaSIN¹² arma.
4. (gen.) tecta domOS¹³ anUIS¹⁴, quaeftI¹⁵ caussa, intrat; (dat.) anU-q;¹⁶ ait.
5. (gen.) pars acII¹⁷, rabiES¹⁸ furor, ope diE¹⁹. (dat.) faciE²⁰ dat.

CONJUGATIONUM.

(infinitive) diciER²¹. indiXE²². prohibeSSERE²³: res volo missUM²⁴: hanc rem credo futuRUM²⁵. (indicative) sciBAM²⁶ -BO²⁷: reddIBO²⁸. acceSTI³⁰. (subjunctive) dicEM³¹: comedIM³². prohibeSS-O³³, IM³⁴. fax-O³⁵, IM³⁶, EM³⁷.

GRAMMATICÆ LATINÆ

F I N I S.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF

Grammars, &c.

(186) *Written by* Abadie. Agroetius. Ainsworth. Alstedius. Alvarus. Antiquus. Apherdianus. Artisanus. Asper. Augustinus. Bangius. Bassus. Bechererus. Beda. Berault. Beumlerus. Bilstenius. Boncle. Bonetius. Borrichius. Boffius. Brady. Brinsley. Busby. Camerarius. Cassiodorus. Cavallus. Cenforinus. Cerda. Charisius. Chiappisius. Chytraeus. Cledonius. Codomannus. Cognatus. Cole. Colet. Comenius. Consentius. Corderius. Cox. Crusius. D: w. Dalefuit. Danes. Daufquius. Despauter. Diomedes. Drosaeus. Dugard. E: j. Elyot. Enocus. Eutyches. F: j. Farmborough. Farnaby. Finckius. Fortunatianus. Fox. Frischlinus. Goclenius. Godley. Gordon. Granger. Grocyn. Hayne. Helvicus. Henley. Hephurnius. Hirlemannus. Hoadly. Holt. Holtusius. Hoole. Horman. Hughes. Humes. Hutcrus. Irenicus. Jaszberenyi. Jerfin. Johnson. Kirkwood. Lane. Langius. Leech. Leeds. Leobertus. Lewis. Lilye. Linacre. Lithocomus. Longus. M: t. Macrobius. Manutius. Melancthon. Micyllus. Milton. Monro. Mosellanus. Murelius. Neander. Nebrissenis. Niger. Nigidius. L'Oeuvre. Parkyns. Oxonians. P: r. Perizonius. Perottus. Pescottus. Philippus. Philomath. Phocas. Plateanus. Platearius. Plotius. Prat. Prateolus. Prime. Priscianus. Probus. Putschius. R: j. R: r. Ramus. Rhemnius. Rhenius. Ritwise. Rivius. Ronkesley. Ruddiman. Rufinus. S: n. Sanctius. Saturnius. Scaliger. Scaurus. Schmidt.

Schorus. Scioppius. Sergius. Servius. Shaw. Skelton. Spangenbergus. Stanbridge. Stockwood. Sufenbrot. Sutton. Symes. Tate. Terentianus. Theodoricus. Tolley. Towgood. Turner. Twells. Uranius. Ursinus. Valerius. Valla. Varro. Vechnerus. Verepaeus. Verrius. Victorinus. Vincentius. Vitre. Vossius. W: o. Walch. Walker. Ward. Wase. Webb. Weitius. Whittington. Wickins. Willymot. Winterwick. Woolsey. Worsey.

(22) *For the Use of* Altorf. Bale. Bern. Black-heath. Bunny. Bury. Duffeldorp. Emmerick. Eustadt. Giesse. Gorlic. Hamburg. Heidelberg. Hesse. Holland. Merchant-tailors. Palatinate. Scotland. Westminster. Wirtemberg. Yarmouth. Zurich.

(29) *Anonymous, beginning thus:* Aneasy entrance. An english introd. Compendium declinandi. Elementale linguae lat. Etymologiae grammaticae primordia. Grammaticarum institutionum. Grammatica lat. Grammaticae latinae catechesis. Grammatica latina philippo-ramaea. Grammatices linguae lat. Grammaticae latinae rudimenta. Grammatica obstetricia. Grammaticae rudimenta. Hermes romanus. Hortulus grammaticus. Hortulus puerorum. Les nouveaux rudiments. Methodus loquendi. Methodus nomina. Milleloquium tyronum. Priscianus embry. Promptuarium linguae lat. Quaestiones de primis. Rudimenta ad veterum. Rudimenta grammatices philip. Some instructions. The royal gramm. Verbs decl.

Vocabularies, Phrase-books, Examples, Sententiae, &c.

(118) *By* Anastasius. Asconius. Badius. Bailey. Barbarossa. Beck. Becmannus. Benz. Buchlerus. Busus. Camerarius. Caninius. Cardinalis. Castellus. Cellarius. Chrysogonus. Clark. Clarus. Cluserus. Cononius. Corradus. Crocus. Curio. Dauberus. Decimator. Delafaye. Donatus. Duffeus. Dyche. Erasmus. Faber. Fabricius. Festus. Figulus. Foliera. Frisius. Fronto. Garretson. Garfia. Gellius. Gifanius. Glareanus. Greenwood. Guildenerus. Guntherus. Heiden. Helling. Hellinx. Hugo. Insulanus. Isidorus. Ker. Laberus. Leontinus. Lipsius. Longolius. Loofa. Maderus. Malhusius. Mancinellus.

Mindanus. Morallus. Munckerus. Niesse. Nonius. Nuncius. Ostermannus. Pareus. Parthenius. Perdix. Philips. Philomusus. Phylidius. Planciades. Pontanus. Popma. Porter. Praschius. Prateolus. Ray. Reginus. Rennemanus. Riccius. Riccobonus. Robertson. Scaurus. Schottus. Servius. Siberus. Stephanus. Stewechius. Sturmius. Suevus. Sylvius. Taubmannus. Textor. Theodoricus. Theveninus. Thomasius. Tursellinus. Tuscanella. Ubelus. Ulnerus. Uranius. Valet. Vavafor. Vechnerus. Verwey. Victorinus. Vives. Vladeraccus. Vogelmannus. Vorstius. Weinrichius. Widemannus. Wilkius. Wilsius. Witmarius.

These, I think, are all the Grammars, &c. that have come under my observation. What advantages I have made of such helps, the reader must be judge: however thus much I beg leave to say, in order to account for my undertaking what has been attempted so often, that, if my Grammar be not every way better than any of the abovemention'd, and more comprehensive than all of them: I have fallen short of my design; and should be thankful to any one, that would be so kind to me or the public, as to inform me of any grammars I may have omitted, and assist me with such observations as may be of service for the improvement of the work.

AN ABSTRACT OF

The Fundamental Rules of Syntax.

Because it may be convenient for children to have some notion of syntax, long before they are able to make any use of the preceding system; I have here given an abstract of the most general and necessary rules: and, because it is very difficult for them to attend to the various accidents of words, and to the various application of them in construction; in order to initiate them with the greatest ease and advantage both to themselves and their instructors, I have endeavor'd to illustrate those rules by about 120 *Latin Examples*; and to rivet them on the understanding, as it were by repeated strokes, in about 120 *English Exercises*, to be translated, in imitation of the examples, by the direction of the rules. These perhaps may be sufficient for some children; but I am sensible they will be found too few for the generality: however they may serve as an introduction to the former part of my *New System of English Examples*, which are dispos'd in the same order.

Still more to lessen the difficulty, in the Examples I have added (in parenthesis) the roots of all the obliques, and in the Exercises the chief obliques of every root; that, by such analysis and genesis of the latin, it may become familiar to children to ascend from the obliques, to the theme, or to descend from the theme to the obliques; and so become ready masters of the accidents, as seamen attain, by custom, to run up and down the ladder of a mast, which would be difficult for one not practis'd to it.

Idiomatic phrases, as they could not altogether be avoided, I have distinguish'd by stars; that children may take the more notice of them; and masters have a readier recourse to them, when they oblige their scholars to construe them verbatim, and thereby begin to initiate them in the knowledge of elegance and idiom.

To account for the oddness of the examples (which are generally barren of sense, and in that respect uninstruative) I must add, that, in composing them, I had a chief regard to what I thought would be most beneficial. It is well known, that the distinguishing of words alike in sound, but different in sense, is a matter of no small difficulty to children, for this reason I have endeavor'd to take in all of this nature, that do not lie together in my Vocabulary, Grammar, or Prosody. This place I thought the properest for them; because,

by a necessity of attending to their accidents in parsing the examples, and translating the exercises, they must thereby be more effectually inculcated than any where else: and the advantages children will gain from hence, will, I hope, outweigh any benefit they would reap from the entertainment of better sense; for which there is but little room in such sort of composures; and to which it is difficult to attend, when every word is to be grammatically illustrated.

As to the contrivance, it may be observ'd that what is easiest to be known precedes, and makes way for what is unknown; and by such gradations, that the gaining one step is a rise to a second, and that to a third, and this, as Mr. Wase observes, may be some defence for the seeming compass that this carries the learner about, for, the attainment of arts and sciences is compar'd to the climbing a steep hill: our fancy may contrive to spring up perpendicularly; but it will be the most feasible and easy way to gain the top by a spiral ascent. Let but any of those, who have been long accusom'd to the common method of teaching grammar, consider a little how other arts are learn'd; since by reason of inveterate prejudices, it is impossible for them to judge fairly in this: and, I believe, they will readily condemn that master, who should couch in writing the several operations of his whole art; exact of the novice to commit them all to memory, before he falls to practise any of the particulars; and expect he should thereby be enabled to understand them. Experience assures us that the most easy, speedy, and familiar way is, after very short general instructions concerning the terms of the art, that particular directions be given; those illustrated by fit examples; these imitated with manifold working; and all polish'd with continual correction. Thus the understanding will run parallel with the memory (for we then only know a rule of working when we can do the work) and the weakest capacity may, by degrees, lay up a sufficient stock, which otherwise it could never have taken in. That strength may, in a convenient time, remove a sack of corn into a store-house, if it be parcel'd into proportionable burdens; which can in no time carry it away by heaving to lift, at once, that which is a load over-proportion'd to it.

E E

An

in a natural gradation

from the more simple and easy to the more complex and difficult.

I. By the Vocative and Interjections we call upon or speak to.

1. Soho, boy. o manners! o times! *fie, thou flatterer.* You, fisherman. *sir.* mama. friend. papa.

2. Madam. girls. soho, fellow-travellers. *Denis.* James, Jimmy, Jim. *Antony.* Peter. *William,* Bil, Billy. Richard, Dick, Dicky. *John,* Jack, Facky, *Johnny.* o heaven! o earth! o ye judges!

1. Heus, puer. o mo-res (s)! o temp-ora (us)! *vah, parasit-e (us).* Piscator. *domin-e(us).* mater. *amic-e (us).* pater.

2. Domin-a (ae). *puell-a (ae).* ehodum, com-es (itis). *Dionys-i-us (i).* Jacōb-us (i). *Antoni-us (i).* Petr-us (i). *Gulielm-us (i).* Ricard-us (i). *Joann-es (is).* o coel-um (i)! o terr-a (ae)! jud-ex (icis)!

II. By the Imperative we Bid, or Beseech. †

3. Swim: *do thou spin.* boys, let them be punish'd. *run ye:* take thou care. *Do thou veil:* be thou bound: *be thou overcome:* be ye pluck'd.

4. Open ye: *cover ye:* work ye: *stay ye.* be ye called: *be ye driven to.* address: *drive together.* hark: *be bold.* fall, ye cotages: *yield, boys:* beat.

3. Na (re): *ne-to (re).* pue-ri, (r) mult-antor (āre). *curr-ite (ere):* cura (re). *Vela (re):* vincī-tor (re): *vincere:* vell-imini (ere).

4. Aperīre: *operire:* operāri: *opperiri:* appellāre: *appellere.* compellāre: *compellere.* audīre: *audēre.* cadere, *caf-a (ae):* *cedere,* *pu-er (eri):* caedere.

III. The Nominative requires a Verb of the Same Number and Person. †

5. Enquire I? *thou complaineſt.* throw we? *ye have lain.* the thing will bear: *the bone will strike.* the foot is stiff: *the wave waters.*

6. We took: *ye began.* trumpets are tied together: *morsels are gather'd.* a cobweb is bound: *sand will be chosen:* will a spider be lov'd? *we are sent.*

5. Quaer-o (ere) ego? *tu quer-eris (i)* jac-imus (ere) nos: *vos jac-uistis (ere).* Res fer-et (re): *os feri-et (re).* pes rig-et (ere): *unda rig-at (āre).*

6. Ego capere: *tu coepisse.* buc-cin-a (ae) colligāre: *bucce-a (ae).* colligere. arane-um (i) deligāre: *arēn-a (ae)* deligere: *arane-a (ae)* diligere? ego delegāre.

i. Adverbs Qualify Verbs.

7. Dost thou conceal? *engraveſt thou?* he does not know: *was he not hot?* Lo, they will: *he flies hither.* whither does he chase? *whence flies he?*

7. Anne cel-as (āre)? *cael-asne (āre).* haud call-et (ēre): *nonne cal-ēbat (ēre)?* Ecce v-olunt (elle) *vol-at (āre)* *huc.* quo fug-at (āre) *unde* fug-it (ere)?

† In order to translate the first Exercises with understanding, let children be directed to consider well the Meaning of the English, and the Signs of the Accidents; and thereby to ask and answer themselves the following questions: In rule (I) *what Number?* (II) *what Number and Person?* (III) for the NOUN: *what Number and Person?* for the VERB: (1) *what Mood and Tense?* (2) *what Voice?* (3) *what Number and Person?*

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8. Du-x (cis)ne indicere? *indicare?* quoties furari? *ut furere?* ut gestare: *ubi gestire.* quando mandare? *cur mandere?*

8. Did the general denounce? *did he show?* how often did he steal? *how he rages?* as he carried: *where he desir'd.* when does he charge? *why eats he?*

ii. Two or More Singulars are Plural.

9. Cera, sēraque cad-unt (ere). *sunt praedo, praedia, praeda.* Casus, et casus, casaque semper e-runt (sse).

9. Wax, and a lock do fall. *there are a robber, farms, a booty.* There will always be cheese, and a fall, and a cotage.

10. Har-a (ae) ar-a (ae)que aedificāre. *alu-us (i) & alve-us (i) continere.* nae scen-a (ae) coen-a (ae)que constāre.

10. A hogsty and altar were a building. *a paunch and a chanel will contain.* certainly the scene and the supper will cost.

iii. I and Another is WE, Thou and Another is YE.

11. Pistor, egoque cav-āmus (āre): *tu, pastorque cav-ētis (ēre).* Nunc ego, tuque da-mus (re). *tuque, puerque e-ritis (sse).*

11. The baker and I make hollow: *thou, and the shepherd take heed.* now I, and thou do give. *thou, and the boy shall be.*

12. Tu, & mil-es (itis) merēre: *tu, & vespill-o (ōnis) moerere.* medic-us (i), & ego optime merēri.

12. Thou, and the soldier are in pay: *you, and the bearer mourn:* the doctor, and I very well deserve.

iv. MUST, should, or ought to, by the Gerund in-dum, with est, changes the Nominative into the Dative.

13. H-uic (ic) morandum est *eminus: e-st (sse) t-ibi (u) mox moriendum.* Mutandum est pue-ris (r): *est mutuandum an-ni (us).*

13. He must tarry at a distance: *thou art to die by and by.* Boys should change: *the old woman ought to borrow.*

14. Ego delineāre: *tu delinire.* vat-es (is) praedicere: *praec-o (ōnis) praedicare.* tu illudere? *egone illudere?*

14. I must draw a rough draught: *you must soothe.* the prophet should have foretold: *the cryer should have publish'd.* must you mock? *should we dash?*

v. THAT, by the Infinitive,

Changes the Nominative into the Accusative.

15. Templ-a (um) flagrāre pat-et (ēre): *const-at (āre) melimel-a (um) fragrāre.* Me (ego) fundāre fer-unt (re): *fundere te (tu) perhibent (ēre).*

15. That temples are on fire is plain: *it is certain that honey-apples smell sweet.* They report that I do found: *they say [that] you are pouring out.*

16. Ferre homull-us (i) metuere. *audire tu metere.* credere tu mentiri: *scire tu metiri.*

16. It is said that the fellow was afraid: *I hear [that] you reap'd.* I believe you lie: *I know you measure.*

IV. The

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IV. The latter of two Verbs is put in the Infinitive.

17. He began to enter: *he will gape after. he can find. A saw may please: he uses to be willing to appease.*

18. I desire to grant: *will you cut: he cannot fall. we had rather provide: do not appear.*

17. Coe-pit (ere) inire: *vult (elle) inhiare. qu-it (ire) reperire, Serra placere po-est (sse): velle placere sol-et (ere).*

18. Cupere concedere: *vellere concidere: nequire concidere. malle apparere: nolle apparere.*

V. 's apostrophated, and of, are signs of the Genitive.

NB. Sometimes the latter of the two nouns must be construed by other signs.

19. The praise of an ass. *the stonecutter's hope of preserving his honour. There's a striving For riches. was there an allurement To evil?*

20. The loss of life. *skill In the law. a conference With antony. distinctions Between kindneses. the sitting down of friends At banquets.*

19. Laus asin-i (us). *lapid-ae (a) spes custodi-ae (a) hono-ris (r). Est (se) certamen op-um (es). num fuit (esse) esca mal-i (um).*

20. Jactur-a (ae) vit-a (ae). *prudenti-a (ae) j-us (uris). colloqui-um (i) Antoni-us (i). delect-us (us) benefici-um (i). accubati-o (onis) amic-us (i) epul-ae (arum).*

VI. To express that one thing is, is made, thought, or call'd another, the Two Nouns must be made in the Same Case.

21. The poplar is a tree. *a calf is said to become a cow. It is said, not without reason, that seeds will be meat.*

22. Man is a bubble. *potherbs are meat. wealth is not sense. you know a distaff will never be a strainer.*

21. Populus est arbor. *vitulus fer-tur (re) fieri bos. Fer-tur (re), non temere, fem-ina (en) fore (esse) cib-um (us).*

22. Hom-o (inis) esse bull-a (ae). *ol-us (eris) esse cib-us (i). census (us) non esse sens-us (us). scire col-us. (us) nunquam esse col-um (i).*

VII. The Accusative follows the Force of a Verb.

23. Give the cups. *pity the smiths. he is scarce in love with Alexis. We must shun vices. * what have you to do to touch us?*

24. He shews a stalk: *he makes a shew of a fold. must we see the path? returning home makes hard flesh, or brawniness.*

23. Da (re) cyath-os (us). *miserare (ri) fab-ros (er). vix ar-et (ere) Alex-in (is). Vitandum est viti-a (um). * quid tibi tactio nos?!*

24. Ostendere caul-is (is). *ostendere caul-a (ae). viderene ego call-is (is)? rediti-o (onis) dom-us (us) facere call-us (i).*

i. Some Verbs come before a Genitive.

25. The thing I remember, I am busy about, we pity, I forget. ** He repents of the deed. * I pity the old woman.*

25. Re-i (s) memin-i (isse). *fat-ag-o (ere). miseresc-imus (ere). oblivisc-or (i). * Poenit-et (ere) h-unc (ic) fact-i (um). * me miseresc-it (ere) anus.*

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26. Miséreri ego. recordári di-es (ei)? reminisci clad-es (is). *pudére ego tu. *pigére ego tu. *taedére ego vit-a (ae.)

26 Have pity on me. will you remember the day? he remembers the slaughter. *I am ashamed of you. *I am vexed at you. *I am weary of life.

ii. Some Verbs come before an Ablative.

27. Re (s) vesc-or (i), poti-or (ri); fung-or (i), fru-or (i), ut-or (i), egé-mus (re). Sta-bant promiss-is (um). victit-at (āre) anse-ribus (r).

27. The thing I eat, I get, I discharge, I enjoy, I use, we want. They kept their promises. he lives on geese.

28. Niti bacul-um (i)? vivere la-c (His). quid fieri ego? abúsi amí-c-us (i).

28. Leans he on a staff? he liv'd on milk. what will become of me? he abuses his friends.

VIII. To and for (the Use of) are signs of the Dative.

9. Da (re) mihi (ego). vae vict-is (us). pater urb-i (s). charus amic-is (us). Lor-a (um) crep-ant (āre) can-ibus (is). fren-a (um) par-antur (āre) equ-is (us).

29. Give [to] me. wo to the conquer'd. a father to the city. dear to his friends. Scourges smack for dogs. bridles are got for horses.

30. Servíre her-us (i). servāre flam-en (inis) flamen. dolus (i) parere dal-or (ōris) hom-o (inis): vívere doli-um (i) veterinari-us (i)?

30. He serv'd his master. he keeps a blast for the priest. tricking breeds sorrow to men: will he hoop the hogsheds for the farrier?

IX. With or by (an Instrument) are signs of the Ablative.

31. Cymba movē-tur (re) rem-o (us). bos ag-itur (ere) stimulan-d-o (um). Fal-ce (x) met-as (ere) seg-e-tem (es). fau-cibus (x) est-e (se) fab-as (a).

31. A boat is mov'd by an oar. an ox is driven by goading. With a sickle you may reap corn. with your jaws eat beans.

32. Tingere pann-us (i) ostr-um (i): ostr-um (i) demere fam-es (is). diffringere av-is (is) rostr-um (i) rastr-um (i).

32. We die cloth with scarlet: with oysters we satisfy our hunger. he broke the bird's bill with a rake.

X. These Prepositions govern an Ablative, the rest an Accusative.

33. A-b-s, e-x, absque, coram, cum, de, prae, pro, sine, desub: and super, in, sub, subter; but, when PASSING, an Accusative.

33. From or by, out of, without, before, with, from or concerning, before, for, without, under: upon, into, under, under.

34. Verm-is (is) repere sub ter-r-a (ae): esse ran-a (ae) sub aqu-a (ae). B-os (ovis) pascere in vall-is (is): r-os (oris) cadere in vall-um (i).

34 Worms creep under ground: there are frogs under water. The ox grazes in the valley: dew falls on the trench.

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XI. The Noun and Adnoun must be of the Same Gender, Number, Case.

35. No man, minding other people's concerns, rejoiceth. *does this wicked [man] approve these [things]?* having dar'd that, is he good?

36. Your companion is courteous. *war is not pretty.* that is another die. *is it fair to sell the horse to the tall noblemen?*

35. Nullus homo, curans aliën-a (us) negoti-a (um) gaud-et (ère). Hicne malus prob-at (äre) h-aec (ic) ausus id, estne bonus.

36. Tuus com-es (itis) esse comis. bell-um (i) non esse bellus. is esse alius ale-a (ae). aequusne esse vendere equ-us (i) procërus procer-es (um)?

XII. Than, after the Comparative, is a Sign of an Ablative.

37. The shoot is shorter than a hand's-breadth. *the woman's wardrobe is cleaner than her hands.* she is heavier than one with child.

38. The side of the stately temple was broader than the narrow path. *nothing is more lovely than virtue.*

37. Palmes est (se) brevior palm-o (us). muliebris mundus Mundior est man-ibus (us), est gravior grvida.

38 Lat-us (cris) augustus templ-um (i) esse latus angustus tram-es (itis.) nihil est amabilis virt-us (ütis).

XIII. The Measure of a thing is put in the Ac. Abl. or Gen.

39. The plank was four inches thick. *the beam is three inches broad.* there was a ditch five feet deep.

40. Is your son a foot and a half taller than you? *the floor is nine inches wider.* the mat is nine inches longer.

39. After erat palm-o (us) crassus. trabs est digit-os (us) tres Lat-a (us). fu-it (esse) fossa quinque profund-a (us) pe-dum (s).

40. Estne tuus fili-us (i) sesquip-es (edis) procërus tu. tabulat-um (i) esse novem unci-a (ae) latus. störe-a (ae) esse dodra-ns (ntis) longus.

XIV. The Quality of a thing is put in the Gen. or Abl.

41. He was a man of extraordinary comeliness, and ingenuous modesty. *He is [one] of very great wealth, and uncommon fidelity.*

42. My friend is a man of long approv'd virtue. *the Frenchman's cock is an animal of too great courage.*

41. Vir fuit (esse) eximi-a (us) forma, ingenu-ique (us) pudō-ris (r). Est (se) summ-is (us) op-ibus (es), eximi-aeque (us) fid-e (es).

42. Meus amic-us (i) esse hom-o (inis) antiquus virt-us (ütis). Gall-us (i) gall-us (i) esse anim-al (älis) nimius fortitū-do (dinis).

XV. Time and Towns are generally us'd without a Preposition.

43. When died he? in the night how long had he liv'd? a year. Whence comes he? from Veii. Whither hastes he? to Capua.

43. Quando ob-iit (ire)? noctu. quamdiu vi-xerat (vere)? ann-um (us). Unde ven-it (ire)? vei-is (i). quo proper-at (äre)? Capu-am (a).

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44. Facere erupti-o (ōnis) tertius vigili-a (ae). *renunciāre septimus hor-a (ae). accidere bis spati-um (i) tres hor-a (ae). scire bidu-um (i).*

44. They made a fally about the third watch. *he brought word back at seven a clock. it happen'd twice in the space of three hours. we shall know within two days.*

NB. IN a Town: *Third or Plurals, Ablative; Genitive, Others.* that is, *The answer to Where is put in the Ablative, when the noun is of the third declension, or wants the singular number: otherwise it is put in the Genitive.*

45. Ubi sunt (esse)? carthag-ine (o), athēn-is (ae). *deg-unt (ere) rom-ae (a). Estne hic melsān-ae (a). vi-xerat (vere) iconi-i (um).*

45. Where are they? at Carthage, at Athens. *they dwell at Rome. Is he at Meffāna? he had liv'd at Iconium.*

46. Nascine Antiochi-a (ae)? aedificāre templ-um (i) Corinth-us (i). vivere Tib-ur (uris). *mori Gad-es (ium).*

46. Was he born at Antioch? *he built a temple at Corinth. he liv'd at Tibur. he died at Cales.*

XVI. *Indefinites* [that is interrogatives (or such words as ask a question) us'd not-interrogatively (or without asking a question)] *commonly govern a Subjunctive.*

47. Quis sc-it (ire) an ad-jic-iant (ere) summ-ae (a) d-i (ivus) cras hodiern-ae (us). *Respic-e (ere) sis man-eant (ēre) praemi-a (um) quant-a (us) bon-os (us).*

47. Who knows whether the gods may add to-morrow to this day's sum. *Consider, if you please, how great rewards await the good.*

48. Incertus esse quam longus vit-a (ae) quisque ego futūrus esse. *nonne vidēre ut de-us (i) tollere celsus vult-us (us) hom-o (inis) ad fia-us (eris).*

48. It is uncertain how long the life of every one of us will be. *dost thou not see how god has rais'd the lofty countenances of men towards the stars.*

XVII. *Absolute Sentences are put in the Ablative.* The common signs are -ing, being, having: *paraphras'd by when, while, if, as, &c.*

49. Suav-e (is) ros-ae (a) redol-ent (ēre), zephyr-o (us) spira-nte (ns). *volūcris, So-le (l) ort-o (us), nid-o (us) lict-o (us), in opert-a (us) vol-at (are).*

49. Roses smell sweet, the west-wind blowing. *the bird, the sun being risen, having left her nest, flies into shady places.*

50. Bore-as (ae) flans, gelare aqu-a (ae). *tu auct-or (ōris) facere. ego prandens, tu canere fid-es (ium).*

50. When the north-wind blows, frozen are the waters. *if you advise me, I will do it. as we are at dinner, you shall play on the violin.*

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44. They made a fally about the third watch. *he brought word back at seven a clock. it happen'd twice in the space of three hours. we shall know within two days.*

NB. IN a Town: *Third or Plurals, Ablative; Genitive, Others.* that is, *The answer to Where is put in the Ablative, when the noun is of the third declension, or wants the singular number: otherwise it is put in the Genitive.*

45. Ubi sunt (esse)? carthag-ine (o), athēn-is (ae). *deg-unt (ere) rom-ae (a). Estne hic messān-ae (a). vi-xerat (vere) iconi-i (um).*

45. Where are they? at Carthage, at Athens. *they dwell at Rome. Is he at Messina? he had liv'd at Iconium.*

46. Nascine Antiochi-a (ae)? *aedificāre templ-um (i) Corinth-us (i). vivere Tib-ur (uris). mori Gad-es (ium).*

46. Was he born at Antioch? *he built a temple at Corinth. he liv'd at Tibur. he died at Cales.*

XVI. *Indefinites* [that is interrogatives (or such words as ask a question) us'd not-interrogatively (or without asking a question)] *commonly govern a Subjunctive.*

47. Quis sc-it (ire) an ad-jic-iant (ere) summ-ae (a) d-i (ivus) cras hodiern-ae (us). *Respic-e (ere) sis man-eant (ēre) praemi-a (um) quant-a (us) bon-os (us).*

47. Who knows whether the gods may add to-morrow to this day's sum. *Consider, if you please, how great rewards await the good.*

48. Incertus esse quam longus vir-a (ae) quisque ego futūrus esse. *nonne vidēre ut de-us (i) tollere celsus vult-us (us) hom-o (inis) ad fia-us (eris).*

48. It is uncertain how long the life of every one of us will be. *dost thou not see how god has rais'd the lofty countenances of men towards the stars.*

XVII. *Absolute Sentences are put in the Ablative. The common signs are -ing, being, having: paraphras'd by when, while, if, as, &c.*

49. Suav-e (is) ros-ae (a) redol-ent (ēre), zephyr-o (us) spira-nte (ns). *volūcris, So-le (l) ort-o (us), nid-o (us) lect-o (us), in opert-a (us) vol-at (āre).*

49. Roses smell sweet, the west-wind blowing. *the bird, the sun being risen, having left her nest, flies into shady places.*

50. Bore-as (ae) flans, gelare aqu-a (ae). *tu auct-or (ōris) facere. ego prandens, tu canere fid-es (ium).*

50. When the north-wind blows, frozen are the waters. *if you advise me, I will do it. as we are at dinner, you shall play on the violin.*

SYNTAXIS

Complex Sentences

SYNTAXIS

XVIII. The Relative [or adnoun that begins with *qu*] agrees with the Antecedent [or foregoing noun which answers to it] in Gender and Number: as to its Case, it (1) either agrees with the verb that comes after it; (2) or, if a nominative come between it and the verb, it is govern'd of the verb, or some other word that belongs to it.

51. Behold the man, who sings. *this is he, who you know sung.* [the art] which art pleases, will I learn. [the sheep] which sheep he gives, is a dying.

52. A chink lets in the water, which sinks the ship; which the sailors pump out. *he acts gallantly, who is able to be miserable.* thou wilt always have those riches, which thou shalt have given to the poor.

51. *En hom-inem (o), qui cant-at (âre). hic est, quem sc-is (ire) cecinisse (canere). Qu-ae (i) plac-et (ere) ars, disc-am (ere). qu-am (i) d-at (are) ov-em (is), mor-itur (i).*

52. *Rim-a (ae) admittere aqu-a (ae), qui mergere nav-is (is); qui naut-a (ae) exantlâre. ille facere fortiter, qui posse esse miser. semper habere op-es (um), qui dare egênus.*

ANACEPHALÆOSIS.

Boys (1) sit down (2). the monitor (3), who (18) is (3) an inch (13) taller (11) than I (12), and a lad (6) of great honesty (14), though he has liv'd two years at Carthage (15), near the quicksands in Africa (10), will take care to give (4) this book (7), with his own hand (9), while the master is at supper (17), for a pledge, to you and me (8), who (18) must stay (3) till it be known (11) whether the master's dictates (5) be writ down (11 16), for fear he should be angry that we have neglected our business (3).

Puer (i), confidère. monitor (is), qui esse digit-us (i) procerus ego, & puer magnus probit-as (âtis), quamvis vivere duo ann-us (i) Carthag-o (inis) prope Syrt-is (is) in Afric-a (ae), curâre dare hic lib-er (ri) suus man-us (us), magist-er (ri) coenans, pign-us (oris), tu & ego, qui morârî donec esse compertus an praeceptor (is) dictat-um (i) esse perscrip-tus, ne irasci ego negligere noster pens-um (i).

F I N I S.

A

SUPPLEMENT

OF SOME

GENERALS

AND SUCH

PARTICULARS

as are fittest to be learn'd by way of vocabulary; and which, if dispos'd in the body of the grammar, would diminish its beauty and usefulness, by destroying the pictures of several great articles, which are there presented under one view in opposite Pages.

I. A Specimen of several Sorts of words, ranked by Grammarians under general heads; with an explanation of the Terms that represent them.

AMPLIFICATIVES, 6.

are such words as magnify the signification of their primitives.

buccO	a puff-cheek		nodOsus		knotty		ludiBundus		playful.
bibAx	given to drink		nasuTus		great-nos'd		corpulEntus		corpulent

I (I) In my Vocabulary are compleat lists. to these refer the figures annex'd to the titles: which are the numbers of the several terminations, whereof examples are there given. (II.) Such heads, as I have omitted, (i) are easily known by their Names; (ii) and are of no use to-

wards (1) facilitating the knowlege of the signification of other words by the likeness of their terminations; (2) or settling their construction by the rules of syntax: which are the chief advantages, that result from the distinction of those I have taken notice of. (III) By the

B

WORDS

Sorts of Words

WORDS

COLLECTIVES

are such words as signify more than one, in the singular.

miles	the soldiery	exercitus	an army	grex a flock: pars part
uterque	both	armentum	a herd	plebs the commonalty.

DENOMINATIVES, 85

are deriv'd from nouns or adnouns; and are such words as do not belong to the other classes of derivatives.

quercetum	a grove of oaks	sol	the sun	umbratilis	slight
unio	a gem or pearl	pedes	one on-foot	trabeatus	clad ²

DIMINUTIVES, 30: 1

are such words as diminish the sense of the primitive.

cistula	a little box	conventiculum	a conventicle.
pusillus	poor little tiny	forbillo	I sip.

FREQUENTATIVES OR ITERATIVES, 5

are such verbs as signify the doing a thing much or often.

venito	I come often	verso	I turn over and	vellio	I twitch
vento	I come often	noxo	I tie hard (over)	noxo	I strive much.

GENTILES, 29

are denominations of persons, from the names of countries.

cujas	of what country?	arabs	one of Arabia
persa	a man of Persia	lacon	one of Laconia
car	one of Caria	brito	a Britain
afer	one of Africa	samnis	one of Samnium.

IMITATIVES, 2

are such verbs as signify doing like the noun they come from.

graecisso	I do as the Greeks do	graecor	I play the Greek: I fuddle.
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INCEPTIVES OR INCHOATIVES, 3

are such verbs as signify a thing's being begun and growing.

labasco	I am ready to fall	obdormisco	I am falling asleep
pallesco	I grow or wax pale	lucescit	it is break of day.

figures annex'd to the titles, compar'd with the examples that are subjoin'd, it will appear, that, under some heads, I have given examples of all the terminations: which I thought proper to do, when they were but few, or of more importance

to be known than others. (IV) The examples under each head are, for memory sake, in verse, though mostly dispos'd in columns for the sake of the interpretation.

2. in a trabea, or robe of state, such as was worn by kings, consuls, augurs, &c.

WORDS

Sorts of Words

WORDS

INDEFINITES

are interrogatives us'd without a question.

QUIS sit nescio. scin' QUIS sit? quid refert QUIS sit?
 who it is I know not. know you who it is? what matters it who it is?

INTERROGATIVES ³

are words by which we ask a question.

quis, quid, cujus, cui, quem, quid: quem-contrā, quo-cum.
 who, what, whose, to whom, whom, what, against whom, with whom.

quanta mole, aut pondere, mensūra, pretiove.
 of how great size or weight, measure, or value.

qualis: quomodo: qua-causa: quibus instrumentis
 what sort: how: why, of or by what by what means or instr.

unde, ubi, quo, quorsum, qua, vel quibus intervallis.
 whence, where, whither, whitherward, which way, or how far off.

quando, quamdiu, quoties, quam-dudum, quo-usque.
 when, how long, how often, how long ago, till when.

quot, quotus aut quorumus, quotuplex, quotuplus, quotēni.
 how-many, which in order, how-many-fold, how-much-bigger, how many each.

MEDITATIVES OR DESIDERATIVES, I

are such verbs as signify desire or endeavor to do a thing.

partUrio I am in labor | coenaturio (I long for supper)
 esurio I want to eat, or I am hungry: | from Supines.

NUMERALS

are words that express number — call such as answer to

quot: CARDINALS, unus one, duo two, tres three, &c.

quotus: ORDINALS, ⁴ primus first, secundus second, tertius third, &c.

quotuplex: MULTIPLICATIVES, simplex single, duplex double, &c.

³ Under this head I have been larger in the list of examples; because it seems to me to take in all the Categories of Aristotle and Topics of Rhetoricians, with at least equal evidence and advantage to all the purposes of curiosity and invention; and without the unnecessary burden of a great many metaphysical definitions. Let but a master, in reading a book; or telling a tale, engage his children's ambition, at proper seasons, to ask as many questions, upon all occasions, as this catalogue of interrogatives will suggest to them; and, at the same time, answer such as are pertinent, and show them the impropriety of others: and I

dare say he will find them improve in knowledge and good sense, beyond many of riper years, who have been drudging hard (which was my own case) in Heerebord, Fromenius, Suarez, and many other immense volumes of such learned lumber. See the excellent Logic of the most ingenious Mr. WATTS, p. 119.

⁴ To Ordinals may be referr'd such as answer to quotannus, quotennis, quot die-rum, mensium, annorum, &c. But, as I have treated accurately of all in my Vocabulary, to which these things more properly belong; I thought it sufficient, here, to give a general notion only of the usual distinctions of Numerals.

WORDS

Sorts of Words

WORDS

quotuplus: PROPORTIONALS, *duplus* twice as much, *tripus* treble, &c.
quotēni: DISTRIBUTIVES, *singuli* one of each, *bini* two by two, &c.

PARTITIVES

are such words as signify a part of many, or many separately

quis	who	quivis	any one	primus	the first	[OF THESE
quidam	one	nemo	no one	prior	HORUM	the former

PATRONYMICS, 8

are denominations of persons chiefly from their ancestors.

hippotAdes	Æolus, grandson of Hip-	aeacIdes	Achilles grandson of Æacus
pellides	Achilles son of Peleus (potas	pellon	Achilles son of Peleus.
nerIne	Galatea, daughter of Nereus	abantiAs	Danae gr. daughter of Abas
brisēIs	daughter of Brises	acrisiOne	Danae daughter of Acrisius.

PATRONYMICALS

are denominations from things with patronymic endings.

Cypris Venus, born and worshipp'd at Cyprus in the mediterranean.
 Castalis a Muse, frequenting the Castalian spring by mount Parnassus.
 Hiades Trojan women, so call'd from Ilium, another name for Troy.
 Phasias Medea of Colchos, so call'd from Phasis, a river and city of Colchos.
 Erymanthis Arcadia, and Calisto an Arcadian, from Erymanthus a mountain.

POSSESSIVES, 10

are such adnouns as signify possession or property.

gallin Accus	belonging to a hen	verNus	spring
herIlis	belonging to a master	muliēBris	womanish.

REDDITIVES

such adnouns as answer to relatives, or interrogatives.

is	he	tot	so many	talis	such	undecimus	eleventh
ea	she	tantus	so great	meus	mine	hic	this.

RELATIVES

are such adnouns as refer to a foregoing noun.

qui	who	quot	as many	qualis	such as	quotus	which
quis	who?	quantus	as big	cujus	whose	uter	whether.

5 and as it were one by one: as *unusquisque* every one; that is to say, this, and this, &c. *nullus* no one; as if you should say, neither this, nor this, &c.—

Note, Not only adnouns, but other sorts of words also may be us'd Partitively, as will appear in Syntax, p. 21. n. 22.

WORDS

Parts of Words

WORDS

VERBALS

nouns or adnouns deriv'd from the present or past form of verbs.

verteBra	the back-bone, from <i>Vertere</i>	tonfOr	a barber, from <i>Tonsus</i>
voX	a voice or word, from <i>Vocare</i>	fossā	a ditch, from <i>Fossus</i>
viridis	green, from <i>Virere</i>	iraCundus	angry, from <i>Iratus</i>

II. To know the Declension of a word by the ending of the Nominative: 6

THE RULE. 7

(Vth) -ies: res, spes, fides. (IVth) -u: -sus, 8 -tus, -xus nouns.

(III'd) adnouns -er, -ur, -us: nouns -ir, -um, -ster, -ander,

9 -us not of the 4th. 9 (Ist) -a. (III'd) -ma, & all others.

6 This article, and the Seventh, however they have been neglected by our Grammarians, will, I believe, be found of considerable service, at least on the account of the mismanagement of our dictionaries. Considering how much children are oblig'd to consult them, according to the present conduct of our schools; it is to me exceeding strange that they should be reprinted, from time to time, with such imperfections as render the use of them very difficult and tedious, when they might be reform'd almost with a word speaking. Is it not a vexatious and discouraging thing, for a lad, when he has found, in the english part of his dictionary, that a *snake* in latin is *coluber*, or that to eat is *mandō*; to be forc'd either to turn to the latin part to find what declension and conjugation they are of, or to run the risque of his master's anger, if he guesses amiss? not to mention the loss of time; for the redeeming of which, when our posterity is concern'd, methinks it would be no great matter, if we should acknowledge to the world that we have been mistaken. I insist upon this the more, because we are not furnish'd, either by our own, or any other grammar, with proper means of knowing the declensions by the nominative case, and the conjugation by the indicative present. With regard to the latter, how easy a matter would it be to put the infinitive present instead of the indicative? and how reasonable too? when that tense would not only exactly answer to the english, which is express'd

with the sign of it; and lead naturally from the true primitive radical to all the other tenses: but also most evidently show the conjugation. As to the former, various methods might be propos'd for the rectifying of that fault: but I shall leave that to any, who may be employ'd to undertake the work, that they may have some encouragement to quit their prejudices, by the satisfaction of having exchang'd them for discoveries of their own. In the mean time I present young students with the following directions for the remedy of this inconvenience, and pray the critics, if there be any defects, to use any freedoms with me, so posterity may but reap the benefit of their animadversions.

7 *Apoteles, Heteroclites, and such words as belong to the Greekish declensions*, I have taken no notice of; because an account of them is unnecessary for beginners, and would have render'd the doctrine of the latin more perplex'd and uninstruative.

8 *Leguntur tamen vers-i, Lael. -orum, Laber. -is, Valer. ex MSS Vols. an. ii. 20.*

9 *Leguntur tamen fagus umbro-fae manent, Virg. cul. 137. humu, Varr. ap. Non. pannibus, Pompon. ap. Non. Enn. ap. Charif. platani aëriae surgebant, Virg. cul. 123. somnu, Varr. r. r. i. 2. ex MSS Victorii. somu, Sifen. ap. Non. Varr. ap. Popm. ant. loc. i. 9. succ-us caenosi cariem, Apul. met. ix. -um, x. susurru, Apul. flor. iii. vulg-us rumorem, Varr. ap. Charif. -u, Id. ibid.*

NOUNS	Declension by the Nominative	NOUNS
EXCEPTIONS ¹⁰ , ¹²⁰ .		
29 in MA of the 1st	trama the woof: yarn	congener, is of one stock
anim-a, ac the soul	turma a troop	degener, is degenerate
bruma winter	victima a sacrifice	september, octob. &c.
coma a head of hair	21 . . . ER . . . 2d	uber, is plentiful
cucuma a kettle	ag-er, ri a field	&c. V. Grammat. p. 8.
dama a deer	Antipater a man's name	5 . . . STER ¹¹ . . . 3d
drachma a dram	aper a boar	clyst-er, ēris a glyster
fama reputation	caper a goat	prester a sort of serpent:
flamma a flame	cancer a crevice: canker	V. gram. p. 8. (a blast
forma form, beauty	Cantaber one of Biscay	4 IES 3d
gemma a jewel	coluber an adder	V. Supplem. p. 9. ¹²
gluma chaff	conger a conger	46 . . . US . . . 3d
lacryma a tear	culter a knife	foed-us, ēris a covenant
lama a slough, a puddle	faber a smith	funus a funeral: death
lima a file	fiber a bever	genus a race: a kind
mamma a breast or pap	gen-er, eri a son-in-law	glomus ¹³ a bottom of yarn
nom-ac, ārum sores	liber a book	latus a side: a flitch
norma a square: a rule	Lib-er, eri Bacchus	munus a gift: an office
palma the palm	onager a wild-ass	olus potherbs: coleworts
parma a buckler	pu-er, eri a boy	onus a load or burden
pluma a feather	scaber a smith's buttress	opus work, labour, pains
rima a cleft or chink	scalper a graving-tool	pondus a load or weight
ruma a teat	foc-er, eri a father-in-law	rūdus rubbish: ruins
spuma froth, foam	Sospiter a man's name	scelus wickedness, villany
squama a scale	Teucer a man's name	fidus a heavenly body
struma a wen, a botch	13 . . . Adnouns . . . 3d	ulcus a sore or ulcer
therm-ac, ārum hot	bimat-er, ri having 2 mothers	vellus a fleece: a fell
(baths)		

10 (1) It will be very convenient for children, when they give an account of these exceptions, to say the genitive case along with the nominative. By a frequent repetition of them in this manner, the declension of every word will rise to the mind as easily and certainly as the word itself: and, so, the mind will be charg'd with no other attention in this matter, but the application of the rule. (2) The first word of every title is a pattern, by which the following are to be declin'd: and when-ever there is any difference the genitive case is added. By this disposition it will appear, that the learning

of nine or ten genitives will procure the knowledge of all.

11 *sequestrem* pacis Silius vocat, (vi. 347.) quem Alii *sequestrum*.

12 where an account is given of the genitive of *abies*, *aries*, &c.

13 *glom-us*, *i* (Auct. philom.) damnat Vossius (vit. ferm. i. 20.) in illo enim Horatii (ep. i. 13. 14). *praeferunt quaedam editiones globos, aliae glomos, nonnullae glomus*: quod postremum e MSS edidit Bentleius, & singulari positum censet: Cruquius vero plurali, ideoque & quatrae putat.

NOUNS	Declension by the Nominative	NOUNS
Venus	a Goddess	tribus a tribe: a ward
viscus	an in-trail	13 . . . SUS . . . 2d
vulnus	a wound	bugloss-us, i borage
V. Supplem. p. 9.	12	byssus fine linen: lawn
2 . . . Adnouns . . . 3d		cerasus a cherry-tree
interc-us, utis inward		colossus a huge statue
vet-us, eris old or ancient		coffus a wood-louse
14 . . . US . . . 4th		cupressus 20 a cypress
an-us, us an old woman		cyparissus a cypress
arcus 14 a bow: a vault		cytissus halber or hadder
cornus 15 a cornel-tree		fusus a spindle
currus a coach		grossus a green fig-tree
gradus a step or degree		nasus the nose
idus the ides of a month		nisus a sparrow-hawk
lacus a lake: a corn-bing		ursus a bear
manus the hand		21 . . . TUS . . . 2d
nurus a daughter-in-law		amarant-us, i a flower
porticus a porch		amethystus amethyst
quercus 15 + an oak		arbutus a crab-tree
finus a bosom: a bay		architectus an architect
focrus a mother-in-law		
		barbitus a lute
		bolētus a mushroom
		catamītus a catamite
		cestus a marriage-girdle
		cetus a whale
		contus a pole: a spret
		cori-us a quiver
		cubitus an elbow: a cubit
		elephantus an elephant
		fast-i, 16 ōrum an almanac
		grabātus a couch, a hammock
		lectus 17 a bed, a couch
		myrtus 18 a myrtle
		notus the south-wind
		parasitus a flatterer
		pontus the sea
		ventus 19 the wind
		2 . . . XUS . . . 2d
		bux-us, i the box-tree
		taxus a yew-tree

12 where an account is given of the genitive of all the rest.

14 *argui color in nigris existit nubilus*, Lucr. vi. 525. *sim. Cic. nat. deor.* iii. 20.

15 e. g. *cornu depressus achiva*, Stat. th. vii. 647. *ap. Prisc. p. 717. i. e. Haste ex ea arbore. Sim. Ovid. heroid. x. 107. -nus libyae certant subtexere densa nube polum*, Sil. iv. 552. — Sed -no, Seren. ii. 4. *it. Sil. x. 37. 122. uti ex membranis suis legunt Heinſius & Drakenburgius. -ni, Plin. xxiii. 8. 79. -nis, xv. 26. 1.*

15 + *quercorum*, Cic. *ap. Prisc. p. 717.*

16 *fastus memores*, Hor. *od. iii. 17. 4. iv. 14. 4. sim. Sil. ii. 10. Col. ix. 14. & Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 711. -tibus*, Claudian. xviii. 478. *Lucan. x. 187.*

17 *lectus locus*, Plaut. *amph. 1. 3. 15. -tus sternuntur*, Cornif. *ap. Prisc.*

18 *myrtus progignunt Eurotae flumina*, Catull. 62. 89. *uti legunt Scaliger & Taubmannus.*

19 *ventu*, Plaut. *cist. 1. 1. 15. ap. Charif.*

20 *cupressu*, Col. *iv. 26. Ovid. met. iii. 155. -us funebres jubet aduri*, Hor. *epod. 5. 18.*

NOUNS

Genitive of the Third Declension

NOUNS

III. To know the Genitive of the Third Declension.

THE RULE.

A atis. E is. DO dinis: GO ginis: O makes ōnis.
 MEN minis. LNR is take. BS bis. PS pis.
 S, after NR, tis. AS āris. and ES is²⁰. IS is²¹.
 OS ōtis²². US cris. Y²³ & YS²¹ yos. PUT pitis: X cis.

EXAMPLES, 21.

poēma A atis	a poem	vir GO ginis	a virgin	nep-ēs ōtis	a grandson
mar E is	the sea	la R vis ²⁵	a house-god	sti RS pis	alms, pay
sa L lis	salt	piet AS āris	piety	pa RS ris	a part
sple N nis	the milit	plebs bis ²⁶	the commons	munus oris	a gift
flamen minis	a priest	trudes is	a rammer	teth ys yos	tethys
carb Q onis ²⁴	a coal	cais is is	a net	caput pitis	a head
car DO dinis	a hinge	fro NS ntis	forehead	fa X cis	a torch

GENERAL EXCEPTIONS²⁷, 18.

A aēlis gala compounds²⁸. I itis of -meli compounds²⁹.
 EN inis all neuters, cano compounds. ōtis oon, phon,

²⁰ Chremes, Dares, Eutyches, Thales, & similia propria, -is, & -etis habent. (Rhen. gram. p. 55.) verum -etis usitatus est. (Voss. gram. p. 40.) V. Gram. p. 5. n. 30.

²¹ At-ys (adolescens phrygius a Cybele adamas) -yos, & Att-is, idis, idos, & At-tin, inis, & Atth-in, inis declinatum invenitur. Ruddim. etym. p. 70.

²² ut aegoceros -otis, Lucr. vi. 614. it. -i, Germanic. arat. 394. Lucan. x. 213.

²³ miffy inter indeclinabilia recenset Johnsonus, app. p. 8. at diserte ei genitivum miffos dat Plinius, xxxiv. 11. 27. neque dubitem quin, usu ferente, alia in y eodem pacto declinarent, moly, napy; item Apy, Dory; quae vulgo grammaticorum ἀλλυρα statuuntur. — Sory autem foreos declinat Celsus, vi. 9. Graecos nimirum imitatus, quibus est Σάπυ σαπύας, V. Galen. ix. 21. 34. Ruddim. etym. p. 60.

²⁴ sim. Crito, Ctesipho, Demipho, Simo, Ter. & Agamemno, Stat. ach. i. 533. Mino, Prisc. p. 710.

²⁵ Lay [Tolumnii, aut Porſenae praenomen, Liv. iv. 58. in ver. lib. Sigon. Cic. phil. 9. 2. ex opt. codd. Graev. auctoritate Charisii, p. 110. & Prisciani, p. 643. ubi Gruter. & Alii Lartes; quī Aufonio in technop. & Servio ad Virg. aen. vi. 842. & plerisque Livii editt. dicitur Lars] -ris.

²⁶ a plebes, Cic. leg. iii. 3. Liv. i. 20. ii. 21. &c. hinc & plebei, vel plebi, Liv. ii. 33. 56. 58. &c.

²⁷ Exempla non addidi, neque tyronibus oriretur confusio: quibus satis erit ad normam terminationum, in generali regula, alia quaevis nomina declinare.

²⁸ Oxygala cum Plinius neutro utatur xxviii. 9. 35. oxygalactis quoque in genitivo declinaturus fuisse videtur; ad imitationem sc. Graecorum, quibus ὀξύγαλα neutrum est, & ὀξύγαλας facit. Columellae tamen (r. r. ii. 8.) oxygal-a ae in prima inflectitur. Ruddim. etym. p. 59.

²⁹ ut hydromeli, oxymeli, &c. V. Plin. xxvi. 8. 34. xxiv. 19. extr. xxv. 13. 106. &c. — Palladius tamen oxymelle, in ablativo, a recto Oxymel (ut videtur) de-

NOUNS

Genitive of the Third Declension

NOUNS

IZON, MEDON, & LE N adjectives BER *bris*, CER *cris*.
 TER latin *tris*. AS greek, ³⁰ *adis* haec: *adis* hoc: hic *antis*.
 greek *sis*, and compounds POLIS *is*, or *eos*, or *ios* make: ³¹
 others in *is* make *idis* ³²: but some both *is* and *idis* make ³³.
 US, comparatives, *oris*: US, monosyllables, *uris*.
 IENS *euntis* of *ire*. EPS *ipitis* from *caput*:
 not monosyllables EPS *ipis*. CORS, from *cor*, makes *cordis*.
actis ANAX compound. EX, not monosyllable, *icis* makes.
 IX *igis* Orgetorix, and such like names that are foreign. ³⁴

PARTICULAR EXCEPTIONS, 261.

More frequent, 159.

Abi-es, etis a fir tree	as, sis a pound, any whole	coel-cbs, ibis a batchelor
ae-s, ris copper, money	auc-eps, upis a fowler	com-es, itis a companion
al-es, itis a bird (sing)	Bes-, sis ³⁷ eight ounces	comp-os, otis possess'd of
ambie-ns, ntis compass	b-os, ovis an ox, bull, cow	conju-x, gis a yokefellow
am-es, itis a net-stick	caesp-es, itis a turf	co-r, rdis the heart
anc-eps, ipitis ³⁵ doubtful	Car-o, nis ³⁸ flesh	corp-us, oris the body
antist-es, itis a prelate	caff-is, idis an helmet	c-os, otis a whetstone
ari-es, etis a ram	cin-is, eris ashes	cucum-is, eris ³⁹ a cucumber
arb-os, ³⁶ oris a tree	cocl-es, itis one-ey'd	cusps-is, idis a point

clinat. novemb. tit. 7. Idem tamen, aug. 13. omphacomeli, & oct. 17. oenomeli, indeclinabilia facit. (Ruddim. etym. p. 60.)

³⁰ Melas (tam morbi genus ap. Celf. v. 28. 19. quam fluvii nomen ap. Liv. xxxvi. 12. xxxviii. 40. melanis vel melanos facit, a graeca voce Μῆλας μέλας voc. item ejus composita epimelas & mesomelas, gemmarum nomina ap. Plin. xxxvii. 10. 58. 63. (Ruddim. etym. p. 65.)

³¹ Voss. gram. p. 41. & (cui potius fidendum, absit verbo invidia) Ruddim. etym. p. 69. Circumspectius forsan Rhenius, cujus haec est regula: Quae graece per *or* purum declinantur, latine tum fiunt parisyllaba, tum per *-eos* genitivum retinent: ut *genes-is*, *is*, *eos*.

³² (1) MULTA appellativa: ut *aegis*, *aspis*, *cenchris*, *coronis*, *pixis*, *pyramis*, *tyrannis*, &c. (2) PLERAQUE propria: ut *Amaryllis*, *Daphnis*, &c. (3) OMNIA patronymica, poematum nomina, & gentilia. (Ruddim. etym. p. 69.)

³³ ut *Adon-is*, *is*, *idis*. sic *Ibis*, *Iris*, *Ifis*, *Maecotis*, *Osiris*, *Phalaris*, *Scrapis*,

Themis.——*Nemesis* solum *nemesis*, *Syrts* saepius *syrtis* habere videtur. *Tiberis* *tiberis*; at contractum *Tibris* *tibridis* facit. *Tigris*, pro fluvio, saepius *tigris*; pro animali, semper *tigridis*; pluraliter vero *tigres* frequentius declinatur. (Ruddim. etym. p. 69.)

³⁴ *Ambiorix*, *Dumnorix*, *Vercingetorix*, &c. *Caes*.——*Impetix* (pro *Impetigine*, quod exstat apud unum Festum) *impetigis*, tribuitur a Grammaticis. V. Rudd.

³⁵ ab *ancipes*, Plaut. rud. 4. 4. 114.

³⁶ quod aliter, & saepius, in *-or* desinit.

³⁷ a *beffis*, Fest.

³⁸ a *carnis*, Liv. Andron. & Patavin. xxxvii. 3. ap. Prisc. vi. p. 684.

³⁹ Varr. r. r. i. 2.——Plinius *cucumis* & *cucumeris* promiscue utitur; Columella fere semper *cucumeris*; Celsus passim *cucumeris*, nusquam (quod sciam) *cucumis*.——In plurali autem *cucumeres*, nunquam *cucumes* usitatum reperio; et si nominativus *cucumer* nemini scriptorum in usu sit. (Ruddim. etym. p. 68.)

NOUNS	Genitive of the Third Declension	NOUNS
cust-os, ōdis a keeper	heb-es, etis dull	locupl-es, etis wealthy
Dec-us, oris glory	hepa-r, tis the liver	Magn-es, ētis loadstone
dedec-us, oris disgrace	her-ōs, ois a hero	mansu-es, ētis mild
def-es, idis slothful	hie-ms, mis winter	m-as, aris a male
d-is, itis ⁴⁰ Pluto, rich	hom-o, inis ⁴⁴ a man	ma-ter, tris a mother
div-es, itis rich	hon-os, ³⁶ oris honor	me-l, llis bony
d-os, otis a portion	hosp-es, itis a guest	merc-es, ēdis a reward
Eb-ur, oris ivory	Im-ber, bris a shower	merg-es, itis a gripe of corn
e-do, dōnis a glutton	imp-os, otis unable	mil-es, itis a soldier
equ-es, itis a horseman	inc-us, ūdis an anvil	m-os, ōris a custom
Facin-us, oris a fact	interpr-es, etis -eter	Nem-o, inis no body
fa-r, rris corn	it-er, ineris ⁴⁵ a journey	nem-us, oris a grove
fe-l, llis the gall	Jec-ur, oris ⁴⁶ the liver	ni-x, vis snow
fem-ur, oris the thigh	jugla-nis, ndis a walnut	no-x, ctis night
fl-ōs, oris a flower	juvent-us, ūtis youth	Obf-es, idis a hostage
foen-us, oris ⁴¹ usury	Lab-os, ōris ³⁶ labor	os, oris a mouth, the face
fom-es, itis fuel	lac-, tis ⁴⁷ milk	os, ossis a bone
fr-aus, audis deceit	lap-is, idis ⁴⁸ a stone	Palm-es, itis a vine branch
frig-us, oris cold	la-ter, teris a brick	pal-us, ūdis a marsh
fro-nis, ndis ⁴² a leaf	l-aus, audis praise	pari-es, etis a wall
fru-x, gis fruit	leb-es, ētis a cauldron	pa-ter, tris ⁵⁰ a father
Gla-nis, ndis an acorn	le-nis, -ndis a nit	pect-en, inis a comb
gl-is, iris ⁴³ a dormouse	lep-us, oris a hare	pect-us, oris the breast
gre-x, gis a flock	le-x, gis a law	pec-us, oris large cattle
gr-us, ūis a crane	li-go, gōnis a spade	pec-us, udis small cattle
gry-ps, phis a griffon	lim-es, itis a boundary	ped-es, itis one on-foot
gurg-es, itis a gulf	l-is, itis ⁴⁹ strife	pen-us, oris victuals
Haer-es, ēdis ⁴³ † an heir	lit-us, oris a shore	p-es, edis a foot

40 a *ditis*, Petron. & Sever. in *Ætn.*
de sententia Scaligeri, unde *dite* solum,
Val. flac. ii. 296.

41 olim *foeneris*, unde *foenerari*, &c.

42 a *frondis*, Seren. xiii. 24. xxxi.
10.

43 a *gliris*, Cat. ap. Charis. i. p. 106.

43† *haerem*. Naev.

44 ab *hominis*, Enn. ap. Prisc. vi. p.
683.

45 ab *itiner*, Manil. i. 88. Plaut. merc.
5. 2. 72, 88. Naev. ap. Prisc. vi. p.
695.

46 it. *jecinoris*, a *jecinus*, (Prisc. vi. p.
701.) vel, quod nativum magis, *jecinor*,
(Charis. i. p. 34.) nisi malis *jocinor*, ut
vulgo ea vox apud Plinium, xxxi. 18,

scribitur. (Voss. an. ii. 8.)

47 a *lacte*, Enn. ap. Non. Cat. Valg.
Verr. Trog. ap. Charis. i. p. 79. Plaut.
ap. Cleon. p. 1904. Verr. ap. Prisc. vi.
p. 756.

48 it. *lapis*, Enn. *lapidum*, Gell.
Nec de genitivo hujusmodi mirum; cum,
ut Scaliger ad Festum observat, similiter
dixerint, *Axis axeris*, *Bevis boveris*, *Re-
gis regeris*, *Suis sueris*: imo & hic *Jovis
Joveris* fortasse, & *Apellinis Apellineris*,
pro *Apollo Apollinis*. (Voss. an. i. 36.)

49 a *litis*, Voss. an. ii. 8.

50 *Diespi-ter*, -*tris*, Varr. l. l. viii.
-*teris*, Prisc. vi. p. 695. *Marspi-ter*, -*tris*,
Varr. -*teris* Prisc. *Opi-ter*, -*tris*, -*teris*,
Prisc.

NOUNS

Genitive of the Third Declension

NOUNS

pign-us, oris ⁵¹ a pledge	sangu-is, inis ⁵⁴ blood	temp-us, oris time
popl-es, itis, the ham	satell-es, itis an attendant	ter-es, etis round
praep-es, etis swift win-	seg-es, etis a crop of corn	terg-us, oris a hide
pra-es, edis a surety (ge)	senect-us, ūtis old age	term-es, itis a bough with fruit
praef-es, idis a governor	sen-ex, is ⁵⁵ old	tram-es, itis a path
pub-es, eris ⁵² ripe of age	servit-us, ūtis slavery	tud-es, itis ⁵⁸ a mallet
pu-ls, ktis hasty pudding	sināp-i, is ⁵⁶ mustard	turb-o, inis ⁵⁹ a whirlwind
pulv-is, eris dust	sofp-es, itis safe	Ub-er, eris a dug: plenti-
Qu-iens, euntis ⁵³ able	sterc-us, oris dung	V-as, adis a surety (sul
qui-es, ētis rest	stip-es, itis a stake	v-as, asis a vessel
Rem-ex, igis a rower	supell-ex, ectilis ⁵⁷ goods	vel-es, itis light arm'd
ref-es, idis sluggish	superst-es, itis outliving	verv-ex, ēcis a wether
re-x, gis a king	f-us, uis a sow	virt-us, ūtis virtue
rob-ur, oris strength	Tap-es, ētis tapestry	v-is, ires ⁶⁰ strength
r-os, ōris dew	teg-es, etis a mat	vom-is, eris ⁶¹ plowshare
Sal-us, ūtis health	tell-us, ūris the earth	

Less frequent, 47.

Al-ex, ēcis a sort of pickle: a sorry fish. apilasc-us, ūdis gold ready to be coin'd. ap-us, odis a marten. Bis-on, antis a buff, bugle, or

51 olim pigneris, unde pignerare.

52 (1) Pubis Caesar, quam pubes adjectivum dicere maluit, teste Prisciano, vi. p. 707. & in recto etiam impubis utitur Plinius, xxxiii. 7. 64. Pubes tamen praetulit Probus; & ita Nepos, x. 4. & Cicero, rab. ii. & impubes Ovidius, fast. ii. 239. recipere: nec aliter fere Jurisconsulti loquuntur. Puber vero & impuber, antiquorum, jamdudum exolevisse; nec nisi apud Grammaticos tantum reperiri notant Vossius, an. i. 36. & Ursinus, tom. i. p. 173. (2) Puberis & impuberis de personis, Pubis & impubis de aliis rebus longe frequentius adhibentur. tamen Troilon impubem, Hor. od. ii. 9. 15. impubis Iuli, Virg. aen. v. 546. — puberibus foliis, xii. 413. (Ruddim. etym. p. 67.)

53 Quiens, Apul. met. vi. p. 175. nequiens, Hor. p. 343. Elmenh. Ammian. xv. 26. Aufon. prof. ii. 29. Sall. fragm. 2. cum schedis P. Danielis edito, p. 51. — euntis, Arnob. i. p. 13.

54 it. sanguis, Cat. ap. Charis. i. p. 70. illud a Sangnen, Lucr. i. 837. Cat. ap.

Gell. iii. 7. Vet. poet. ap. Cic. fin. v. 11.

55 it. senicis, Plaut. mil. 3. 1. 54. seneces, Lucil. ap. Non. 2. 229. sed iste locus aliter restituitur in Reliquiis a Doussa collectis, p. 34.

56 forsitan a sinapis. V. Append. ad gramm. Tit. Defect. cas.

57 a supellectilis, quomodo vetustissimi proferebant. Prisc. vi. p. 724.

58 Tudites nominat Festus malleos, a tundendo dictos; unde & cuidam cognomen Tuditano fuit. hinc etiam tudintia corpora, Lucr. ii. 1142. Severus autem in aetn. 559 tudibus utitur, unde diminutivum tudicula. (Ruddim. etym. p. 66, 22.)

59 a turben, Scal. Stat. Duz. Passerat. ex Tibull. i. 5. 3. ubi turbo, auctoritate Charisii, p. 48. Servii, ad Virg. aen. vii. 378. MSS orumque omnium, restituit Brouckhusius.

60 it. vis V. Append. ad gramm. Tit. Defect. cas.

61 a vomer Lucr. i. 315. Virg. geo. i. 46. Plin. xviii. 19. &c.

NOUNS **Genitive of the Third Declension** **NOUNS**
wild ox. bur-do, dōnis a mule. Cel-es, ētis a race-horse, or his rider :
a sort of yacht, or pleasure-boat. chlam-ys, idis a great coat or cloak.
coccy-x, gis a cuckoo. come-do, dōnis a glutton. coronōp-us, odis
bucks-horn, dog's-tooth, or swine cresses. cu-do, dōnis a cap of fence made
of raw skin. Diōry-x, ⁶² gis a ditch or trench made from a river.
Foenif-ex, ecis a mower. harpa-go, gōnis a grapple. harpa-x, gis
amber. lāpy-x, gis a westerly wind. impeti-x, gis ⁶³ a tetter or ring-
worm. indig-es, etis one deify'd. interc-us, utis between the skin and
flesh, inward ⁶⁴. Lagōpus, odis a dainty bird about the Alps, with rough
hairy feet like a hare. laryn-x, gis the top of the wind-pipe. libripe-ns,
ndis an officer that looks to the balance in weighing money between buyer and
seller. Man-go, gōnis a dealer in slaves. masti-x, chis ⁶⁵ the sweet
gum called mastic. menin-x, gis a thin membrane enclosing the brains.
Narthe-x, ēcis an herb like to fennel gyant. nefre-ns, ndis ⁶⁶ a bar-
row-pig. Ony-x, chis alabaster : the name of a pretious stone : a sort of
shell-fish. ory-x, gis a wild goat. orty-x, gis plantane. Perp-es,
etis all entirely : perpetual. phalan-x, gis a regiment, a squadron, or
body of soldiers in array. poll-is, inis ⁶⁷ fine flower. polytri-x, chis the
herb maiden-hair. promulf-is, idis metheglin : a glass before dinner. Ref-
ex, ecis the vine-branch which is cut and springs again. Scaz-on, ontis
a sort of Iambic verse that has a spondee in the last foot. sem-is, isis
half an as, half. si-phon, phōnis a cock or pipe, a tap or faucet. spa-
do, dōnis an eunuch. stri-x, gis a screech-owl. subsc-us, ūdis a swallow
or dovetail, a certain fastening of boards or timber together. suff-es, ētis
a consul, or chief magistrate. Th-os, ois a sort of wolf. trip-us, odis
a three-footed stool or pot. U-do, dōnis a sack or warm garment. unē-
do, dōnis the fruit of the arbut or strawberry-tree, or the tree it self. Verv-
ex, ēcis a wether.

Proper Names, 55.

Acher-on, ontis one of the rivers of hell that first receives the souls of
the dead. Allobro-x, gis a Savoyard. Amath-us, untis a city of

⁶² diorychis flectendum contendit Pin-
tianus ad Mel. iii. 8. incessitque Herm.
Barbarum dioryge eo in loco legentem.
δωρυγὴ quidem δωρυγος Herodoto. Thu-
cydidi, Theophrasto, & aliis inflectitur.
Straboni autem frequentius δωρυγος, quin
& multa Graeciae vocabula illud pati (ut,
cum Latina fiunt, χ in g mutant) in loc.
notat If. Vossius. (Ruddim. etym. p. 76.)

⁶⁴ aqua intercus, the dropfy. vitia in-

tercutia, Gell. xxiii. 8.

⁶⁵ lūd. xvii. 8. Seren. xxiv. 21.
xxv. 16. masticis, Pallad. oct. 14. malim
cum Plinio Mastich-e, es.

⁶⁶ a nefrendis, Littlet. dict. —
Sim. defrens, Fabr. thes.

⁶⁷ pollis [quod mavult Vossius, gr. p.
41.] hac sine, fere exolevit : pro eo pol-
len utitur Celsus, v. 19. 4. (Ruddim. etym.
p. 25.)

NOUNS

Genitive of the Third Declension

NOUNS

Cyprus. Ani-o, ēnis ⁶⁸ a river of Italy. Apoll-o, inis the god of wisdom. Arc-as, adis an Arcadian. Bibra-x, ētis the town Bray in France. Bituri-x, gis one of Guienne in France. Bogu-d, dis a man's name. Ceraf-us, untis a city of Cappadocia. Cer-es, eris the goddess of corn. Char-is, itis Venus: one of the Graces. Char-on, ontis the ferryman of hell. Ciny-ps, phis a river of Africa. Colo-phon, phōnis a city of Ionia. Cr-es, etis one of Crete. Eleuf-is, īnis a city of Attica. Emma-us, untis ⁶⁹ a city of Judea. Hierich-us, untis a city of Palestine. Hydr-us, untis a river of Italy. Hyla-x, ētis ⁷⁰ Barker, a dog's name. Iapy-x, gis a westerly wind. Jupiter, Jovis ⁷¹ the supreme god of the heathens. Lele-x, gis one of Caria. Lig-us, uris ⁷² one of Liguria. Mace-do, donis a Macedonian. Melamp-us, odis a physician and poet, son of Amythaon. Min-os, ois ⁷³ a king of Crete: one of the Judges of hell. Myrme-x, ēcis the name of a slave. My-us, untis a city of Ionia. Neri-o ⁷⁴ ēnis ⁷⁵ the wife of Mars. Oedip-us, odis ⁷⁶ a king of Thebes. Op-us, untis a city of Boeotia. Phaeth-on, ontis the rash son of Phoebus. Phlegeth-on, ontis a burning river of hell. Phyc-us, untis a promontory of Cyrenaica, over against Taenarus. Phorc-ys, ynis ⁷⁷ the son of Neptune, and father of the Gorgons. Phry-x, gis a Phrygian. Polysperch-on, ontis a man's name. Pyro-is, entis Fiery: one of Phoebus's Horses. Quir-is, itis a Roman. Rhamn-es, ētis a man's name. Salam-is, īnis an island near Athens: a city of Cyprus. Samn-is, itis ⁷⁸ a people of Italy. Selin-us, untis a town of Sicily. Simo-is, entis a river of the lesser Phrygia. Sip-us, untis a City of Apulia. Sphin-x, gis a she-monster that infested the road to Thebes. Sty-x, gis a river in hell. Tiry-ns, nthis a city of Argos. Trach-ys, ynis a city of Thessaly. Trapez-us, untis a city of Cappadocia. Tr-os, ois a Trojan. Ty-phon, phōnis one of the giants. Ucaleg-on, ontis a man's name.

68 ab *Anien*, Stat. sylv. i. 3. 20. i. 5. 25. Cat. ap. Prisc. vi. p. 684. — ab *Anio*, Hor. od. i. 7. 13. *Anionis*, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Virg. aen. vii. 683. Frontin. aquaed. p. 222.

69 it. *Emmai*, Plin. v. 14. 70 ἀνελόγως Vofs. gr. p. 45. *hylacis*, Littlel. in dict. Fab. in thef.

71 a *Jovis*, Aët. Enn. Caecil. ap. Prisc. p. 695. Ampel. 12. Apul. met. iv. p. 538. Hygin. fab. 53. 54. Gell. v. 12. V. Varr. l. i. vii. 38. *Jupit-er, ris & eris*, ut Caesellio Vindici placet, debuit declinari. (Prisc. vi. p. 695.) *Jupitr-is, -e*, Hygin. astr. ii. 4. 13. &c. in antiquiori-

bus editt. (Muneker.)

72 a *Ligur* (al. *Liger*.) Lucan. i. 442. Prob. cathol. p. 1455.

73 it. *Minonis*, Sall. ap. Prisc. p. 710. a *Mino*, Prisc.

74 *Nerio* a veteribus sic declinatur quasi *Anio*. id autem, five *Nerio*, five *Nerisne* est, Sabinum verbum est. (Gell. xiii. 21.)

75 a *Nerienes*, Var. sat. menip.

76 it. *Oedipi*, Plaut. poen. i. 3. 34.

77 a *Phorcyn*: Φόρκυον Homer. (Vofs. an. i. 36.) *Phorc-ys, yis*. (Phoc. p. 1704.)

78 a *Samnitis*. (Vofs. an. ii. 8.) cujus neutrum *Samnite* protulit Naevius. (Prisc. vi. p. 707.)

NOUNS

Defective in Number

NOUNS

IV. Particular Nouns that are Defective in Number.

i. SINGULARS ONLY ⁷⁹, 42.

abdomen belly: gluttony	mundus a dressing table	finum a tub, a milk-pail
aether the sky, the air	pedum a sheep hook	specimen a sample
gelu frost	pen-um, us victuals	supellex household-goods
hepar the liver	pontus the sea	vas (vasis) ⁸⁰ a vessel
humus the ground	saccharum sugar	venia leave, pardon
jubar a sun-beam	sal salt	virus poison
lethum death	salum the sea	vis violence
mane the morning	sinap-i, is mustard	vulgus the rabble

Agaricon a sort of mushroom good for purging of phlegm. balaustrum a pomegranate-flower. capital a priestesses coif: a capital crime. cecus a marriage-girdle. epityrum a cheesecake, a sort of sallet. foria the squint or squinters in beasts. hapsus a handful. hium the black speck of a bean. illicium an enticement, a bait. malicorium the rind of a pomegranate. manna the mamocks and dust of frankincense. minerval entrance-money for a scholar. omasum a fat tripe: sowse. prolubium, ies, ido a propensity or earnest desire. silicernium a funeral-supper, or banquet offer'd to the infernal gods: a decrepit old man. sument the paps, belly, or udder of a sow: a tid-bit. temetum strong wine. vervactum land that has been fallow, and is turn'd in the spring to be sow'd next year.

ii. PLURALS ONLY, ⁸¹ 124

arma arms or armor	castra a camp	cete whales
aromata spices	caulae sheep-pens	clitellae a pack-saddle

⁷⁹ With regard to these it may be observed, that I have left out of the list such nouns as are found to have the Plural in any ancient authors even of the slenderest authority; chusing rather to enter them in the list of such nouns as are seldom used in the Plural. my reasons for this may be seen in Note 84. To which it may be added, that there seems to be no reason to refuse the Plurals even of several of these; when the nature of the discourse

requires the plural, and when it does not appear that the ancients did studiously avoid it. — What I have said of this List may be accommodated to the next.

⁸⁰ *Vasibus* not having been met with in the ancients, *Vas-a orum* are more properly referred to *Vasum*, which is found in Cat. ap. Gell. xiii. 22. and Plaut. true. I. 1. 33.

⁸¹ See Note 79.

NOUNS		Defective in Number		NOUNS
crepundia	play-things	grates	thanks	nugae trifles
cunabula	a cradle	incunabula	a cradle	nuptiae a wedding
cunae	a cradle	insidiae	ambush	praecordia the heart
divitiae	wealth	lamenta	lamentation	scapulae the shoulder-
donaria	offerings	lendes	nits	scopae a broom (blade
excubiae	sentry	ludi publick shows or games		scruta lumber
exsequiae	a funeral	magnātes	noble	suppetiae aid
exta	the bowels	moresone's way of living		thermae hot-baths
feriae	holy-days	munia	posts, offices	tori brawny parts

Ambubaiae *fyrian minstrels*. analecta *scraps that fall from the table*.
 analectides ⁸² *bolster'd cloaths for crooked people*. anterides *buttreffes, or*
props of stone. antes *foreranks*. antiae *favorites or forelocks*. anti-
 pagmenta *door-posts, or the garnishing in carv'd work upon them*. anti-
 pherna *a jointure*. apthae *the thrush*. apolecti *pryry counsellors*.
 arteria *the arteries*. artua *limbs*. attegiae *cottages, cabins, tents, or*
booths. attinae *walls or fences made of loose stones*. batualia *a fencing*
school. bellaria *sweet meats, a desert*. branchiae *gills*. catadūpa
cataracts. cnodaces *the gudgeon in the spindle of a wheel: iron spikes*.
 ceraftibola *the places about the hips*. coagmenta *a joining or fastening*
together. cupedia *daunties*. diludia *a respite of fencers from their exercise*.
 emmotatents *for wounds*. epibades *passage boats*. epiclintae *earthquakes*
moving side-long. evangelia *a reward for good news*. exbuae *tipling gossips*.
 exuviae *skins or cast skins of snakes: hides: spoils*. falae *scaffolds, wooden*
turrets. fascēs *a bundle of rods with an ax in the midst carry'd before the*
roman magistrates: a post or office; authority. flabra *blasts: a fan*. floces
dregs, or lees of wine. flustra *a calm*. focula *warm nourishing meats*. foria
thin excrements. forinae *common sewers*. foruli *cases or shelves*. gastri ⁸³
gravel. fraces *the lees of oil*. gerract *twig hurdles: gabions*. gigeria *gooe-*
giblets. hilla *chitterlings*. induviae *an adder's skin: cloaths*. inebrae *ill-*
boding birds. inferiae *sacrifices for the dead*. intertrigines *galling*. lamiae
devilish women. lapicidīnae *quarries of stone*. latomiaē *quarries of*
stone. lavandria *linen*. laurices *young rabbits*. lautia *presents to*
ambassadors. lautumiae *quarries of stone*. lichēnes *a tetter or ring-*
worm. logi *silly sayings, fooleries*. magalia *sheds, huts, or cotages*.
 magariā *sheds, lodges*. magmata *pomanders, washballs*. menaciae *me-*
naces. minae *battlements*. nomae *spreading sores*. nundinae *a fair,*
or market. oppuviis *with stripes*. parapherna *what the woman brings*
her husband beside her portion. parcae *the goddesses of destiny*. pecuda

82 Ovid. art. am. iii. 273. ubi ana-
 lectides, Heinf. omaletides, Scalig. ome-
 tides, Turneb.

83 per omnes scrupos, Gastrorumque

fragmenta traximus cruentos pedes. Pe-
 tron. c. 79. ubi Glarearum Cod. integ.
 Albae-graecae repertus.

NOUNS

Defective in Number

NOUNS

cattle. pleuritides [*al.* plinthides] the side-rules in a water engin to put into the holes to make it easier to open and shut. post-principia behind the van-guard. praebia amulets or charms. praesegmina parings, as of nails. pylae a narrow passage between hills. rapacia the tender leaves, or stalks of turnips. rapacidae ravenous thieves. rapicia the tender leaves or stalks of turnips. repotia gossiping feasts. retae trees growing on the banks of rivers, or in the chanel. rhagad-es, ia chaps in the lips, fundament, &c. rostra the place of common-pleas at Rome, wherein was a pulpit garnish'd with stems or forefronts of the ships of the Antiates, out of which they used to make orations to the people. serilia cords of bast or tow, to calk ships with. tethya sea-mushrooms. tetrices devices for watering gardens. tonsillae the mumps or glanders. torminae the gripes: a looseness. trachali the upper parts of the scarlet fish. tri-scurria buffooneries. vergiliae the constellation of the seven stars. vermina the gripes: worms. virculae the thin rind of the linden tree, such as they make bazing ropes of. viriae bracelets, or necklaces. viriculae small strength or substance.

V. Adnouns not Compared⁸⁴, 229,

such as are not comprehended under general rules, or particular exceptions, in grammar.

Acclinis
aegrōtus

leaning to
sick | aermulus
aerōsus

rivalling | aeruginōsus
brassy | albātus

rusty
whited

84. With regard to these it may be observed that (1) I take it for granted that the compounds of *incomparable* Primitives are also *incomparable*; and therefore I have omitted them in this list, though Grammarians, generally speaking, have thought fit to swell their catalogues with them. (2) I have also left out such adnouns, as are found to have any degree, even of the least authority, chusing rather to enter them among the Defectives. So, for instance, *delirus* is not here, though incomparable; because *delirior*, on the authority of *Lactantius*, is in the other catalogue. If this be a fault, I believe it will be allow'd to be on the right side: because whoever is nice enough to scruple the use of a degree without good authority, must be suppos'd capable of judging what authority is so; and consequently

will not be misled by finding several degrees with no better authority than that of Tertullian, Apuleius, and such like writers. Besides, a good many of these, perhaps, though they are not to be found in any of the authors of the latin tongue: yet, inasmuch as they are there shown to have been used in the decline of the language, or in the the next ages, or by learned men; it may be of some weight with those, who are disposed to think that they may have been commonly used by the best Speakers, and in such Writings as never came to our hands; or, at least, who would not be thought singular, when they take the liberty of forming analogically such degrees, as it does not appear that the Ancients studiously avoided.

ADNOUNS

Adnouns not-Compared

ADNOUNS

ales	swift	fastuōsus	disdainful	luscioſus	dim-sighted
almus	cherishing	ferus	fierce, cruel	lutōsus	miry, dirty
anceps	doubtful	flaccidus	wither'd	maculōsus	spotted
argillōsus	clay	flaccus	flagging	madidus	wet, soaked
arundinōsus	reedy	flavus	yellow	malacus	soft, delicate
Balbus	stammering	fluidus	fluid, wavering	mancus	maimed
bardus	dull, stupid	foeminātus	enfeebled	marcidus	wither'd
bibax	given to drinking	fortuitus	casual	mediocris	moderate
bibulus	soaking	fragōsus	rough, cragged	memor	mindful
biliōsus	choleric	frivulus	sight, sorry	meticulōsus	timorous
blæsus	tongue-tied	fucātus	color'd or	montānus	mountainous
brutus	brute, senseless	fucōsus	painted	mont(u)ōsus	billy
Cadūcus	frail	fulvus	deep-yellow	morbidus	diseased
calamistrātus	curled	fulgidus	bright, shining	morus	silly, foolish
calculōsus	gravelly	fumidus	smoaky	mucidus	musty, mouldy
calvus	bald	funebriſ	mourning, sad	mulierōsus	given to women
campeſtris	champion	furvus	dark, blackish	musculōsus	brawny
canus	hoary	Galbanus	white, gay	mutilus	maim'd
catus	wary, cunning	garrulus	prating	mutus	dumb
cavernōsus	full of caves	gibb-er, us	bunched	Nemorōsus	woody
cavus	hollow	gilvus	flesh-color'd	nimbōsus	showery
cerebrōsus	brain-sick	glaucus	azure	nivōsus	snowy
cicur	tame	globōsus	round	nubilus	cloudy
cincinnātus	curled	gnarūris	skillful	nudus	naked
clamōsus	clamorous	gnavus	industrious	nugax	trifling
claudus	lame	gradātus	made with steps	nummōsus	money'd
clivōsus	craggy	graminōsus	grassy	nuperus	modern
coerulus	sky-color'd	gravidus	with child: full	Obliviōsus	forgetful
compos	possess'd of	Helvus	carnation	obſtipus	wry-neck'd
coruscus	glittering	herb-idus, ōsus	grassy	olidus	strong or rank
credulus	apt to believe	hiſpidus	rough, bristly	opiparus	sumptuous
creperus	doubtful	hiuleus	gaping	orbis	bereav'd of
cretōsus	chalky	Impos	void of	Palmōsus	full of dates
crinītus	hairy, tufted	infernus	beneath, hellish	paludōsus	marshy
curtus	curtail'd, short	Jugis	continual	palustris	fenny
curvus	crooked	Lacer	rent, tore	pandus	broad-spread, bowed
Daedalus	artificial	lacrymōsus	doleful	pannōsus	ragged
dispar	unlike, different	laevus	left	parum	little
dumōsus	full of brambles	lassus	fatigu'd	patulus	wide, spreading
Egēnus	needy	lentiginōsus	freckly	paulum	little
emax	given to buying	limōsus	muddy	pediculōsus	lousy
emollidus	soft, limber	lippus	blear ey'd	pellax	enticing (ful
Facetōsus	facetious	ludicer	sportive	pendulus	hanging doubt-
fastōsus	haughty	luridus	pale, ghastly	petrōsus	stony, rocky

ADNOUNS	Adnouns not-Compared	ADNOUNS
piscōsus <i>full of fish</i>	rutilus <i>red</i>	torpidus <i>numb'd, dull</i>
plagōsus <i>full of stripes</i>	Sabulōsus <i>gravelly</i>	torridus <i>scorch'd</i>
plancus <i>splay footed</i>	salvus <i>safe</i>	tremulus <i>trembling</i>
pluviōsus <i>rainy</i>	saxōsus <i>stony</i>	trepidus <i>hurrying</i>
praeposterus <i>awkward</i>	scabiōsus <i>scabby</i>	truncus <i>maim'd</i>
priscus <i>ancient</i>	scabrōsus <i>rough, rusty</i>	turgidus <i>swollen</i>
properus <i>hasty</i>	scaevus <i>left, unlucky</i>	Udus <i>wet, fuddled</i>
pruinōsus <i>frosty</i>	scelerōsus <i>wicked</i>	ulcerōsus <i>full of sores</i>
puber <i>young, full grown</i>	scopulōsus <i>rocky</i>	umbrōsus <i>shady</i>
pullus <i>black, mourning</i>	sedulus <i>diligent</i>	uncus <i>hooked</i>
purus <i>pure, unmix'd</i>	servus <i>servile</i>	uvidus <i>wet, moist</i>
putridus <i>rotten</i>	setōsus <i>bristly</i>	Vagus <i>wandering</i>
putris <i>rotten</i>	silentus <i>silent</i>	vapidus <i>flat, ill tasted</i>
Quassu <i>shatter'd</i>	sinuōsus <i>winding</i>	vaporōsus <i>full of vapors</i>
querulus <i>complaining</i>	siticolōsus <i>thirsty</i>	varus <i>crooked-legg'd</i>
Rabidus <i>mad, fierce</i>	solitus <i>usual</i>	vendax <i>given to sell</i>
rabiōsus <i>mad, furious</i>	somniculōsus <i>drowsy</i>	ventricōsus <i>gor-bellied</i>
racemāsus <i>cluster'd</i>	sospes <i>safe</i>	vermiculōsus <i>wormy</i>
radiōsus <i>bright, shining</i>	squamōsus <i>scaly</i>	verminōsus <i>full of worms</i>
ramōsus <i>branchy</i>	stridulus <i>whizzing</i>	vernaculus <i>one's own country</i>
ramulosus <i>full of sprigs</i>	strumōsus <i>having a</i>	verrucōsus <i>full of warts</i>
raucus <i>hoarse</i>	subitus <i>sudden (swell'd throat)</i>	vesānus <i>mad, furious</i>
ravidus <i>awny</i>	succōsus <i>juicy</i>	vescus <i>eatable</i>
ravus <i>yellowish, hoarse</i>	supernus <i>above, high</i>	victrix <i>victorious</i>
rebellis <i>rebellious</i>	sudus <i>fair (weather)</i>	viētus <i>faint, wither'd</i>
rixōsus <i>quarrelsome</i>	suspiriōsus <i>pursue</i>	villōsus <i>hairy</i>
roscidus <i>dewy</i>	sylvōsus <i>woody</i>	viscidus <i>clammy</i>
rubidus <i>ruddy</i>	Tabidus <i>pinning away</i>	viscōsus <i>tough, clingy</i>
rubiginōsus <i>rusty</i>	terrestris <i>earthy</i>	voluptuōsus <i>given to pleasure</i>
ruinōsus <i>in decay</i>	tinnulus <i>shrill</i>	vultuōsus <i>big-looking</i>
rusticānus <i>rustical</i>		

VI. Adnouns used Nominally or Adverbially.

I. SUCH AS AGREE WITH DIFFERENT NOUNS of the SAME gender :

aloum (negotium: volūmen)	white, the white, a white: a list or roll
basilica (nux: aedes)	a walnut: an exchange
missilia (tela: dona)	darts: gifts thrown among the people by the emperors
molāres (dentes: lapides)	the grinders: mill-stones
nefrendis (puer: porcus)	an infant: a wean'd pig

ADNOUNS

Adnouns used Nominally

ADNOUNS

noxia (res: culpa)	harm or detriment: a crime, guilt
perfica (nux: arbor)	a peach stone: a peach tree
pinea (nux: arbor)	a pine-apple: a pine-tree
recta (via: vestis: coena)	straight along: a boy's coat: a set full meal
satura (lanx: lex)	a dish of various fruits: a law comprehending several bills
secundae (partes: membranae)	the 2d rank: the burden, or after-birth
stativa (castra: loca)	a standing camp: standing waters
summum (negotium: cacumen)	the whole: the top
triclinaria (aedificia: stragula)	dining-rooms: the hangings, or furnit. of the couch

of a DIFFERENT gender,

i. in the Same signification,

1. with the Same ending:

ales (gallus, &c: avis)	a bird, a fowl
animans (fetus, bestia, negotium)	a moving living creature
aquālis (urceus, amphora)	an ewer-laver, or water-pot
coa -ae -orum (vestis, vestimentum)	a thin silk garment, thro' which the
profluens (amnis, aqua)	a running water: a river (body may be seen
quadrupes (cervus, &c. bestia, animal)	a four-footed beast
rhetorica -ae -orum: (ars, opera) ⁸⁵	rhetoric
serpens (anguis, ⁸⁶ bestia)	a creeping thing, a serpent
torrens (amnis, aqua, flumen) ⁸⁷	a brook, a torrent
triplices (tabellae, codicili)	tablets with three leaves

2. with a different ending:

arv-um -us (rus, ager)	plough'd land: a field
bre-ve, vis (volūmen, libellus)	a list, a roll, a brief
bubīl-e, is (stabulum, statio)	an ox-stall, or cow-house
cav-a, us (loca, locus)	a hollow place, a cavern, a hole
collār-e, ia (vinculum, corōna)	a collar
commentari-us, um (liber, volūmen)	a commentary, or history
diurn-us, um (liber, volūmen)	a journal, or day-book
fluvi-us, a (amnis, aqua)	a river
incit-as, a (lineas, loca)	straits or extremity
lupāt-a, i (frena, freni)	a bit, or snaffle
novāl-e, is (arvum, terra)	land that rests a year after the first ploughing

⁸⁵ sim. *Arithmetica, Grammatica, reliquaeque Artium nomina. quae etiam pleraque omnia & in -e terminantur: ut Arithmetice, Grammaticae, es, &c.*

⁸⁶ *serpens draco erat ei in oblectamento, cumque sua manu cibabat, Suet. tib. 72. 3.*

⁸⁷ *praeterfenebat torrens Amnis. Curt. viii. 2. 20. torrentis Aquae more furens. Virg. aen. x. 603. torrentem Undam levis in natat alnus. Virg. geo. ii. 451. in medioq. sitit torrenti Flumine potans. Lucr. iv. 1093.*

ADNOUNS

Adnouns used Nominally

ADNOUNS

pascu-um, a (rus, terra)		a pasture
postic-um, a (ostium, janua)		a postern, or back door
pugillār-es, ia (codicilli, epistolia)		writing-tables
sat-a, ae (frumenta, fruges)		corn: corn-fields
fert-um, a (coronamentum, corōna)		a garland, a nosegay
sibil-us, a (stridor, flamina)		whistling
stativ-ae, a (aquae, loca)	standing waters, as pools, meers, &c.	
tabulari-um, a (locum, theca)	a place where registers, &c. are kept	
veter-nus, um (morbus, malum negotium)	drowsiness, a lethargy	
vinace-um, a, us (acin-um, -a, us ⁸⁶)	a grape-stone	

ii. in a Different signification,

1. with the Same ending :

adolescens (homo — vir: femina)	a young man: a young woman
affinis (homo — vir: femina)	a kinsman: a kinswoman
agrestis (homo — vir: femina)	a country-body, a boor
amans (vir: femina)	a lover
bidens (ovis: raster, ferrum ⁸⁷)	a two-year-old-sheep: a pitch-fork
conjug or conjunx (vir: mulier)	a husband: a wife
consors (vir: mulier)	a husband: a wife
diurnum (alimentum: volūmen)	a day's allowance: a journal
index (homo — vir: femina)	an informer
infans (vir: femina — puer: puella)	a boy: a girl
juvenis (homo — vir: femina)	a young man: a young woman
patruēlis (frater: soror)	a cousin-german
princeps (homo — vir: femina)	a prince: a princess
vindex (homo — vir: femina)	an avenger

2. with a Different ending :

adversarius (vir)	an adversary	rius (testis)	a knight of the post
ria (volumina)	a memorand. book	riae (bestiae)	bated beasts
albarius (homo)	a pargeter	riae (fodinae)	sand-pits or
rium (opus)	parget, white-wash	ria (loca)	gravel-pits
altum (mare)	the sea (ing	attellānus (histrion)	a merry actor
in — tum (aëra, locum)	on high	nae (fabulae)	merry interludes (gustus
amicus (vir)	a friend	augustāles (ludi)	games in honor of Au-
ca (femina)	a mistress	les (sacerdotes)	Augustus's priests
arcāno (modo)	secretly	les (milites)	the van-guard
num (negotium)	a secret	le (tabernaculum)	a pavilion
arenarius (homo)	a sand-digger ⁸⁸	basilica (aedes)	an exchange: a palace

⁸⁶ nisi placeat, cum Ruddimanno, intelligere grannm, filiqua, folliculus. p. 164.

⁸⁷ Ferroeque manus armata bidenti.

Virg. cir. 213.

⁸⁸ a sword-player, or fighter with beasts.

ADNOUNS

Adnouns used Nominally

ADNOUNS

cum (vestiment) robes, fine cloaths
 boni (homines) the good: nobles
 na (negotia) goods: blessings (in flesh
 carnarius (homo) one that loves or deals
 rium (locum) the shambles: a lar-
 confinis (homo) a neighbor (der
 nia (loca) frontiers
 contrario (modo) on the contrary
 rium (negotium) the contrary
 delegatus (homo) a referee
 tum (negotium) a legacy
 emissarius (miles) a scout
 rius (testis) a knight of the post
 rium (locum) a flood-gate
 equarius (homo) a groom, a jockey
 rius (medicus) a farrier
 ria (grex) horses
 falso (judicio) falsely
 sum (verbum, negotium) falsehood
 famulus (vir) a man-servant (a lie
 la (femina) a maid-servant
 ferus (fetus) a beast: a horse, &c.
 ra (bestia) a wild beast
 focarius (vir) a scullion
 ria (mulier) a concubine
 rium (locum) a hearth
 genitus (filius) a son
 ta (filia) a daughter
 germanus (frater) a brother
 na (soror) a sister
 immensum (spatium) the vast void
 sum (in modum) vastly
 legatus (homo) an ambassador
 tum (negotium) a legacy
 librarius (servus) an amanuensis
 rius (scriptor) a scrivener⁸⁸
 rius (mercator) a book-seller
 ria (taberna) a book-seller's shop
 ria (serva) a servant-maid

rium (locum) a book-case
 liburnus (homo) one of Croatia
 na (navis) a pinnace: a privateer
 num (vehiculum) a horse-litter
 maritus (vir) a husband
 ta (mulier) a wife
 medicus (vir) a physician
 ca (mulier) a midwife
 ca (herba) clover-grass
 ca (arbor) the pom-citron tree
 medius (homo) an umpire: a neuter
 ium (spatium) the middle: half
 mellarius (homo) a dealer in bees
 rium (aedificium) a bee-stall
 meritum (negotium) desert: a kind-
 to (jure) deservedly (ness
 natalis (dies) one's birth day
 les (mores) birth or descent
 natalitium (munus) a birth-day gift
 tia (convivia) a birth day feast
 natus (filius) a son
 ta (filia) a daughter
 nuncius (homo) a messenger
 cius (sermo) a message: news
 cium (verbum) news
 optatum (negotium) a wish
 to (tempore) as one could wish
 palliatus (homo) a Greek
 ta (fabula) a play after the greek
 pecuarius (homo) a grazier (manner
 ria (ars) the grazier's trade
 ria (grex) a herd of cattle
 ria (armenta) cattle: herds
 persica (arbor) a peach-tree
 cum (malum) a peach
 piscarius (homo) a fish-monger
 ria (taberna) the fish-market
 pistrina (taberna) a bake-house
 num (aedificium) a grinding-house

88 a printer. So we may use it by accommodation, as it signifies, in ancient writers, those that made it their business

to transcribe books for sale, before the use of printing.

ADNOUNS

Adnouns used Nominally

ADNOUNS

num (ergastulum) *a work-house*
 pomarius (homo) *a costard-monger*
 rium (locum) *an orchard: a loft*
 praetexta (toga: fabula) *a sort of robe*
 tum (neg.) *a hem: a pretence*
 praetorius (vir) *that has been praetor*
 ria (dignitas) *the praetorship*
 ria (navis) *an admiral's ship*
 rium (aedificium) *a judgment hall*
 rium (tabernaculum) *a pavilion*
 rium (castrum) *the life guard*
 rium (concilium) *a council of war*
 puncta (acies) *a thrust, a stab*
 tum (negotium) *a point: a suffrage*
 quotidiana (febris) *a quotidian ague*
 na (annotamenta) *memorandums*
 no (tempore) *daily*
 ratiarius (homo) *a lighterman*
 ria (navicula) *a lighter (sant*
 rationarius (homo) *an auditor, accoun-*
 rium (volūmen) *a book of accounts*
 salīnum (vas) *a salt-cellar*
 nae (fodīnae) *salt-pits*
 secrētum (negotium) *a secret*
 tum (locum) *a place of retirement*
 to (loco) *secretly*
 secunda (negotia) *prosperity*
 do (loco) *in the next place, secondly*
 servus (vir) *a slave: a man-servant*
 va (femina) *a maid-servant*
 socius (vir) *a companion, ally, sharer*
 cia (femina) *a mate, a partner*
 sponsus (vir) *a bridegroom*
 sa (femina) *a bride*
 summa (ratio) *a sum total*
 ma (pars) *a summary*
 ma (res) *the conduct or dominion*
 ma (loca) *the top*

mo (in loco) *in the end*
 mum (ad neg.) *at most, at farthest*
 summarius (homo) *the principal*
 rium (volūmen) *an abridgment*
 superi (dii) *the gods above*
 ra (loca) *heaven above*
 supiēmo (in loco) *last of all*
 mum (ad locum) *at last*
 ma (neg.) *death, the last offices*
 sutrīna (taberna) *a shoemaker's shop*
 na (ars) *the trade of shoemaking*
 num (opus) *shoemaking (the post*
 tabellarius (homo) *a letter-carrier,*
 ria (supplicia) *an engine of torture*
 tabularius (homo) *a scrivener, a notary*
 rium (locum) *where the pub. acts are*
 tacitum (negotium) *a secret (kept*
 to (modo) *secretly*
 talaria (loca) *all about the ankles*
 ria (calceamenta) *winged shoes*
 texta (vitta) *a hair lace, a fillet*
 tum (opus) *a web, basket, stile, &c.*
 textrīna (taberna) *a weaver's workhouse*
 na (ars) *the trade of weaving*
 num (opus) *weaving (the toga*
 togātus (homo) *a Roman, whose dress*
 ra (fabula) *a play after the Roman*
 ultimo (loco) *last of all (manner*
 mum (ad tempus) *never again*
 ma (neg.) *the end, the last extremities*
 vicīnus (vir) *a neighbour*
 na (femina) *a (she) neighbour*
 vinarius (homo) *a vintner*
 rium (vas) *a wine-vessel*
 violarius (homo) *that dies violet color*
 rium (locum) *a bed of violets*
 viridarius (homo) *a green-keeper*
 rium (locum) *a green: a grave*

II. SUCH AS AGREE WITH ONE NOUN ONLY:

I. these Nouns are Often understood:

dI, manus, hora, negotium, homo, dens, porta, sacerdos
gods a hand an hour a thing a person a tooth a gate a priest
 praedium, opus, sinus, accipiter, caro, castia, tabellae,
a seat a work a gulf a hawk flesh a camp a tablet
 lex, tribus, usurae, mensis, certamina, ludi,
a law a tribe interest a month trials of skill games
 membra, corona, via, feriae, convivium, vinum,
members a garland a road holidays feasts wine
 litera, vas, ventus, locus, ars, modo, tempore, partes: secturae.
a letter a vessel the wind a place an art manner time parts mines
 for instance

ACCIPITER asterias a kind of heron, an egret. haliaetus a goshawk.
 rubetarius a hen-harrier. triorches a buzzard. ARS⁸⁹ carnificina
jack-ketch's office. grammatica grammar. medicina physick. musica
music. CARO agnina lamb. bubula beef. ferina venison. ovilla
mutton. suilla pork, or bacon. CASTRA aestiva summer-quarters.
 hyberna winter-quarters. CERTAMEN⁹⁰ ludicrum publick games for
the diversion of the people. sacrum solemn games in honour of the gods.
 CONVIVIA⁹⁰ festa solemn feasts or festivals. CORONA civica a garland
of oak leaves given to him that saved a citizen by him that was so saved.
 DENS genuinus a cheek-tooth. maxillaris a jaw-tooth. DII coelestes
the gods, inferi the gods beneath: hell. manes spirits, ghosts. superi
the gods above: earth: heaven. FERIAE⁹⁰ latinae sacrifices to Jupiter
latialis on mount Alba, offer'd for the preservation of all the latin people in
league and confederacy with the romans. Homo (-ines)⁹¹ adolescens a
*youth*⁹². albinus a pargetter. advocatus an advocate, a solicitor.
 aedilis a surveyor of buildings and highways. beneficiarius one promo-

89 aut aliquid Simile: *Artem medicinam ne quis servus disceret.* Hygin. fab. 274. *Scientiae medicinae clarissimus hippocrates.* Plin. *Rei grammaticae peritus.* Gell. xvi. 10.

90 Veterum CERTAMINA isthmia, olympia, pythia. CONVIVIA accalia, agonia alia, angeronalia, carmentalia, cerealia, compitalia, confualia, equiria, feralia, fontinalia, fordicidia, fornacalia, furinalia, hilaria, hordicalia, laurentalia, liberalia, lupercalia, mattralia, meditrinalia, megal-esia enfia, megalia, natalitia, neptunalia,

opalialia, orgia, paganalia, palilia, parilia, portunalia, quinquatria, quirinalia, robigalia, saturnalia, terminalia, trieterica, vestalia, vinalia, volcanalia, volturalia, FERIAE conceptivae, furinales, laurentinae, nundinales, paganicae, sementinae, stativae, tarentinae. LUDI apollinares, bacchanales, funebres, saturnales, seculares.

91 In nonnullis Speciem intelligas: e. g. *Mercator lintearius, olearius, &c. Milites sagittarii, triarii, &c.*

92 adolescentes homines. Cic. *adolescens mulier.* Ter.

ADNOUNS

Adnouns used Rominally

ADNOUNS

ted or obliged. bimembris a centaur, half-man, half-horse. captivus one taken captive, a prisoner. consiliarius a counsellor. coactiliarius a felt-maker. familiaris an acquaintance, an intimate friend. gentilis one of the same family, or country. hordearius a fencer. horrearius a barn-keeper. lintearius a linen-drapeer. lintrarius a boatman, a sculler. majores ancestors. mercenarius a hireling. minores posterity. mortalis a man. necessarius a particular friend. olearius one that makes or sells oil. oppidanus a townsmen. optimates nobles. pararius a broker. patricius a patrician, a descendant of those who were created senators in the time of the kings. popularis one's countryman. posterii posterity. praepositus an officer, a commander, primores chiefs, nobles. privatus one in a private capacity. publicus a magistrate. quadratarius a stone-cutter. rivalis a rival. sagittarius an archer. scenicus a player, an actor. secundarius one of the second class, or rank. thymelicus a merry actor. voluntarius a volunteer. LEX julia a bill past by Julius, &c. HORA quota what a clock? prima one a clock. secunda two, &c. LITERA consona a consonant. vocalis a vowel, &c. LOCUM in apertum to light, or publicly. bivium a place where two ways meet. foenile a hay-loft. imum the bottom. inanē a void: the air. penetrāle an inner-room. pervium a thoroughfare. praeceps a precipice. quadrivium where four ways meet. repositorium a side-board. roborarium a park. vivarium a park, a warren, a fish pond. Loco primo first, or in the first place. secundo secondly, &c. postremo lastly. in aperto on a plain: open, easy. e diverso on the contrary. in occulto secretly. Loca avia by-ways. brevia flats, shelves, fords. culta plough'd land, corn-fields. declīva declivities. deserta a désart. devia by-places. in diversa the contrary way. ima the bottom. inferna hell. invia unpassable places. interpensīva a kind of pent-houses. montāna the upland country, mountains. nubila clouds. occulta retirements. tesqua (al. tesca) rough, untill'd places.⁹³ viridia greens, green walks. LUDI⁹⁰ circenses games or exercises of wrestling, running, riding, &c. kept by the romans in a large place call'd the circus. MANUS dextra the right hand. laeva, sinistra the left hand. MEMBRA genitalia, muliebria, naturalia, verenda, virilia...vitalia the vitals. MENSIS januarius, february, &c.⁹⁴ MODO certo certainly. praefinito under limitation. qui how. NEGOTIUM (-tia)⁹⁵ acta exploits: records.

⁹³ quis tu es mortalis, qui in deserta, & tesca te apportes loca? Aët. ap. Varr. vi. 2.

⁹⁴ fanum fortunae dedicavit junio Mense. Varr. o juliam dedecus Calendarum. Martial. xii 32. incolentem tibi

me praesent septembris Horis. Hor. ep. i. 16. 16.

⁹⁵ in nonnullis Speciem intelligas: e. g. Consilium arcanum, propositum, &c. Verbum jussum, praeceptum, &c. — Ego sum, qui Jussa per auras Verba patris sorto. Ovid. met. ii. 743.

ADNOUNS

Adnouns used Nominally

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adversa *adversity*. adversi nihil *no crosses*. aequum *right, equity*. attributum *money for soldier's pay*. autum *an attempt*. bonuscula *a small fortune*. coeptum *an enterprise*. cogitatum *a thought, a stratagem*. compacto *by agreement*. conata *endeavors*. consulta *decrees, senets*. datum *a gift*. debitum *a debt*. decretum *a decree*. delictum *a transgression, a fault*. dictum *a saying*. dimidium *half*. extrema *death: the last offices*. factum *a deed*. fatum *fate, destiny*. futurum *futurity*. gignentia *herbs, trees, plants*. immisum *a jetting over*. imperatum *a command*. incertum *uncertainty*. incoeptum *an enterprise*. integrum non est *there's no help for't*. in integr-o, um *as it was, into its former state or condition*. iussum *a command*. ⁹⁵ malum *an evil, a calamity*. mandatum *a command*. peccatum *a sin*. praebenda *necessaries provided for magistrates coming into a country*. praeceptum *a command*. praescriptum *an order, or command*. regestum *a ridge: a register*. reliquum *the remainder in an account*. de reliquo *as for the rest*. rescriptum *a prince's answer to petitions, or other letters*. responsum *an answer*. ruta-caesa *moveables*. sacrum *a sacrifice*. sensa *one's sense or thoughts*. suggestum *an eminence, a pulpit*. ad vivum *to the quick*. votum *a vow*. OPUS coactile *a felt, a hat*. linteum *linen*. tectorium *plastering*. textile *woven-work*. OPERE mutuo *mutually*. OPERA bucolica *a pastoral*. georgica *a treatise of husbandry*. grammatica *grammar, &c.* PARS postica *the hind part*. quadragesima *the 40th part*. PARTE qua *as long as*. pro rata *in proportion*. pro virili ⁹⁶ *to the best of one's power*. PARTES decumae *tithes*. primae *pre-eminence*. posteriores *the next degree, &c.* ad tertias *to the third part, &c.* PORTA capena *one of the gates of Rome, call'd also fontinalis from the many springs that were near it; and triumphalis, because they that came in triumph rode thro' it, &c.* PRÆDIUM tusculanum *a country seat of Cicero's at Tusculum, &c.* SACERDÔTES diâles *priests of Jupiter, &c.* SECTURÆ ⁹⁷ *aerariae copper-mines. argentariae silver-mines. aurariae gold-mines. ferrariae iron-mines.* SINUS tarentinus *the gulf of Tarento, &c.* TABELLAE laureatae *letters bound up with bay leaves in token of victory sent by the roman general to the Senate, &c.* TEMPUS aeternum *for ever*. ante expectatum *unexpectedly*. in futurum *for the future*. ad huc *till now*. obscurum *the dark*. in perpetuum *for ever*. ad praesens *at present*. in praesens *for the present*. TEMPORE brevi *shortly*. cito *soon*. crebro *often*. ex continenti *immediately*. in continenti *immediately*. continuo *presently*. ex eo *from that time*. harno *of this year*. ex illo *from that time*. ex longo *for a long time past*.

⁹⁶ plus, quam Pars virilis postulabat. Cic. ver. 3. 6. pro virili Portione. Tac. agric.

⁹⁷ multis locis apud eos aerariae Secturae sunt. Caes. bell. gall. iii.

ADNOUNS

Adnouns used Nominally

ADNOUNS

perpetuo perpetually. in praesenti now. ex quo since. sero late.
 TEMPORA foeneralia the days of payment of money lent to usury. in fu-
 tura for the future. TRIBUS fabia one of the tribes or wards of the city
 of rome; of which at first there were but 3, afterwards 35. &c. VAS
 crystallinum crystal glass. fictile an earthen pot. murrinum china-
 ware. vitreum glass.

2. these Nouns are Seldom understood:

Acceptae (fortes)	portions of land	coacta (lana)	a hat: a pack-cloath
adoreum (far)	corn for sacrifice	coerula (aequora)	the sea
ex aequo (intervallo)	equally	confluens (amnis)	a confluent
africanae (bestiae)	panthers	consequens (arg.)	the consequent
alba (gemma)	a kind of white pearl	consulto (consilio)	on purpose
albescia (scuta)	alban shields	continens (terra)	the continent
albulae (aquae)	a white sort of water	cornipes (equus)	a horse
alternis (vicibus)	by turns	craftino (die)	to morrow
amaracinum (unguentum)	an ointment	curulis (sella)	a chair of state ⁹⁹
animal (genus) ⁹⁸	a living creature	Decrepita (aetas)	decrepid old age.
annales (libri)	annals, a history	delphica (mensa)	the tripod (mons)
annuum (salarium)	a yearly stipend	demensus (cibus)	an allowance, com-
antecedens (argum)	the antecedent	denarius (nummus)	a roman penny
avellana (nux)	a filbert	diarium (alim.)	a day's allowance
Bellicum (signum)	an alarm	dirae (preces)	curSES
bipennis (securis)	a two-bill	sub dio (coelo)	in the open air
bombycina (vestim)	silk cloaths	sub divo	under the canopy of heaven
breviarium (volumen)	an abridgment	dormitorium (cubiculum)	a bed-chamber
breviculum (volumen)	a small list	duodecim (tabb.)	the 12 tables: magna
burra (bucula)	a brown-fac'd heifer	Eo (consilio)	therefore (charta
Caesa (acies)	a cut	equestria (sedilia)	the gentry's seats.
calida (aqua)	hot water	equile (stabulum)	a stable
cani (capilli)	grey hairs	Feminalia (vestimenta)	breeches
caprile (stabulum)	a pen for goats	fornicales (forcipes)	smith's tongs
castanea (nux)	a chesnut	frigida (aqua)	cold water
cauneae (fici)	figs from Caunus	Galbana (vestim.)	fine cloaths
celox (navis)	a yacht, a fly boat	gemelli (fratres)	twins
cereus (lychnus)	a wax-light, a taper	gemi (fratres)	twins
chronica (volumina)	chronicles	genualia (vestim.)	a sort of hose
eibaria (alimenta)	victuals	gladiatorium (praemium) ¹⁰⁰	

⁹⁸ unde animale Genus generatim in lu-
 mina vitae reducit Venus. Lucr. i. 228.

⁹⁹ made of ivory, carv'd; plac'd in a

chariot, wherein the head-officers of Rome
 were wont to be carry'd into council.

¹⁰⁰ a gladiator's pay.

ADNOUNS

Adnouns used Nominally

ADNOUNS

Humānum (genus) *man-kind*
 Imaginōsus (morbis) *the phrensy*
 immerito (jure) *undeservedly*
 incestum (stuprum)¹ *incest*
 inconsulto (consilio) *unawares*
 insigne (symbolum) *a mark, a badge*
 interanea (ilia) *the intrails*
 interpuncta (discrimina) *points, or stops*
 intestina (ilia) *the bowels*
 itinerarium volūmen) *a journal*
 Juglans (nux) *a wall-nut*
 jurea (placenta, offa) *brewis*
 justa (funera)² *funeral obsequies.*
 Lata (assula) *a lath (hand*
 labiātum (osculum) *kissing the king's*
 liburn-a, ica (navis) *a pinnacle, galley*
 limis (oculis) *askew leering*
 lugubria (vestimenta) *mourning*
 lutinae (aedes) *clay huts*
 Manubiae (praedae) *spoils*
 mariscae (fici) *great figs; the piles*
 menstruum (alim.) *a monthly allow-*
 mina (ovis) *a pill'd ewe (ance*
 molossus (canis) *a mastiff*
 multitia (vestimenta) *fine garments*
 Natatile (stagnum) *a pond*
 noxia (culpa) *a crime*
 nubilarium (aedificium) *a shed, or barn*
 nupta (femina) *a wife*
 Occasus (sol) *the west*
 occidens (sol) *the west*
 offensā (culpa) *a trip, an offense*
 oneraria (navis) *a ship of burden*
 oriens (sol) *the east*
 oviaria (grex) *a flock of sheep*
 ovile (stabulum) *a sheep-pen*

Parietinae (ruīnae) *decay'd walls*
 parilia (vestim.) *a garment of double stuff*
 a parvulis (pueris) *while very young*
 patria (terra) *one's native land*
 patruēlis (frater, soror) *a cousin*
 perendino (die) *on the day after to mor-*
 piscīna (aqua) *a fish-pond (row*
 de plano (solo) *on the ground.*
 pluvia (aqua) *rain*
 praeceps (locum) *a precipice*
 praepes (avis) *a bird*
 profundum (mare) *the deep*
 prorsā or prosa (oratio) *prose*
 profecta (exca) *the entrails of the sacrifice eat*
 per purum (coelum) *thro' the clear air (one*
 Qua (parte) *where: as long as.*
 quadrantaria (femina) *a common whore*
 quadridens (rastr) ³ *a 4 tin'd rake*
 quartāna (febris) *a quartan ague*
 quatuordecim (ordinibus) *the pit*
 Regia (domus) *a court, or palace*
 repetundarum (pecuniarum) *extortion*
 rosaceum (oleum) *oil of roses*
 rudens (funis) *a cable rope*
 rudis (virga) *a wand*
 Senecta (aetas) *old age*
 serēnum (coelum) *fair-weather*
 sericum (vestimentum) *silk*
 solarium (horologium) *a sun-dial*
 sonipes (equus) *a horse*
 sphaerita (placenta) *a sort of cake*
 sponsalia (munera) *espousals; nuptials*
 suile (stabulum) *a hog-stye*
 susurrus (sonus) *whispering*
 Tabulātum (solum) *a boarded floor*
 taurea (scutica) *a scourge*

¹ Clodium ex incesto Stupro emissum.
 Cic. ar. resp. incesto Flagitio & stupro
 polluit ceremonies. Cic. dom. 40. incestu
 Nuptiae. Tac. ann. xi. 25. 7.
² iustis Funeribus confectis. Caes. bell.

gall. vi. 4. iustis omnibus hospitalibus, pri-
 vatisque & publicis fungitur Officiis. Liv.
 ix.

³ rura quinque, Rastro quadridentes
 duos. Cat. 10.

ADNOUNS

Adnouns used Nominally

ADNOUNS

tectum (culmen) ⁴ a roof, a house
 telinum (unguent.) a sweet ointm. from Telos
 a teneris (annis) ⁵ from childhood
 tepida (aqua) warm water
 tertiana (febris) a tertian ague
 tibialia (vestimenta) stockings

toniae (arbores, frondes) oars
 tonstrina (officina) a barber's shop
 torvis (oculis) sternly
 tridens (rafter) a 3-tin'd rake
 Volucris (avis) a bird

VII. To know the Conjugation of a Verb by the Indicative present : ⁶

THE RULE

II^d -co. IVth -io. III^d learn ⁷. Ist be the rest all.

EXCEPTIONS

II in EO of the I st	angariare to press	feriari to keep holiday
beare to bless	asciare to hew or chip	friare to crumble
calceare to shoe	auxiliari to help	furiare to enrage
creare to create	Basfare to kiss	Glaciare to freeze
cuneare to wedge	breviare to abridge	gloriari to boast
enucleare to explain	Calumniari to slander	Hiare to gape
galeare to put on a helmet	catomidiari to thrash ⁸	Inebriare to make drunk
laqueare to ensnare (met)	centuriare to divide ⁹	inficiari to deny
lineare to delineate	conciliare to procure	initiari to initiate
meare to go or pass	cruciare to torment	injuriari to wrong
nauseare to be sea-sick	Decuriare to divide ¹⁰	infidiari to lye in wait
screare to hake and spit	digladiari to fence (ion)	intaliare to bring into
2 . . . EO . . . 4 th	Effigiare to form or fashion	Laniare butcher (shape) ¹²
ire to go	emaciate to make lean	luxuriare to be wanton
quire to be able	exsaniare to squeeze out	Meridiari to take a nap
5 6 . . . 10 . . . 1 st	Fasciare to swathe (blood)	minjare to paint red
Ampliare to defer	fastigiare to raise ¹¹	Negotiari to trade

⁴ turres, & tecta domorum Culmina convellunt. Virg. aen. ii. 445. nonnulli ex silva palustri component Tuguria tecta; Vitruv. ii. 1.

⁵ a teneris Unguiculis. Cic. fam. i. 6.

⁶ See n. 6. p. 5.

⁷ Verbs of the third conjugation, being all irregular, are to be learn'd in that

part of grammar, which treats of Irregular Formations.

⁸ or beat about the shoulders.

⁹ into hundreds.

¹⁰ into wards or companies.

¹¹ or build up to a sharp top.

¹² by cutting or pruning.

VERBS		Conjugation by the Indicative	VERBS
nunciare	to tell	Satiare to satisfy or glut	succenturiare to recruit
Piare	to atone	sauciare to wound	Tripudiare to dance
praeliari	to skirmish	sociare to associate or join	Variare to vary (grapes)
praemiari	to reward	somniare to dream	vindemiare to gather
propitiare	to appease or	spatiare to walk abroad	vitiare to vitiate
Radiare	to shine (pacify)	spoliare to plunder	17 . . . 10 . . . 3d
repudiare	to divorce.	striare to chamfer	V. Grammar, p. 12.
retaliare	to retaliate	suaviare to kiss	

VIII. Particular Verbs

such as are not comprehended under general rules or particular exceptions in grammar.

i. THAT WANT THE PERFECT TENSE, ¹³ 57.

Antistāre	to excel	Glabrēre	to be smooth	praeverti	to get before
avēre	to desire much	gliscere	to grow	pubēre	to grow ripe
Batuere	to beat	glocīre ¹⁵	to cluck	Rabere	to rave
betere	to go	glutīre	to swallow	rancēre	to be rank
bilbīre	to boil or simmer	Hebēre	to be dull	renidēre	to shine
Calvēre	to be bald	hiscere	to gape or open	ringi	to grin
calvi	to deceive	humēre	to be moist	rudere ¹⁹	to Bray
carere	to card	Lactēre	to suck	Sagīre	to know
cevēre	to fawn	lenterē	to go on slowly	scatēre	to flow
cluēre	to be named	liquēre ¹⁶	to be clear	sistere	to stand still
cracēre	to be lank	liqui	to melt	soāre	to lay waste
cunīre	to betray	livēre	to be livid	specere	to behold
Densēre	to be thick	Macēre	to be lean	stridēre ²⁰	to creak, to hiss
diffitēri	to deny	marcēre	to wither	sufferre	to bear or suffer
dispalescere	to be known	meiere ¹⁷	to piss	Tennere	to spread or lay.
Fatiscere	to faint	minēre	to hang over	Uvēre	to be moist (lusty)
ferīre	to strike	mutīre	to mutter	vegēre	to be lively and
flavēre	to be yellow	Nexāre ¹⁸	to tie	vergere	to lie towards
furere ¹⁴	to rage	Pavīre	to pave	vesci	to feed on
futīre	to pour out	pollēre	to be mighty		

¹³ I have left out of this list those verbs, to which, after other grammarians, I have given perfect tenses borrow'd from other verbs of a like signification.

¹⁴ *furni*, Kirkwood. *Philelph. Sedul. Serv.*

¹⁵ *glocivi*, Ruddim. p. 263. *Ego sane, si opus esset, non abnuerim.* V. n. 79. p. 14.

¹⁶ *liquis vel licuit* pro manifestum erat, Tertull. adv. gnost. 6.

¹⁷ *mixi vel mexi*, Diom. p. 366. *mei-avi*, Prob. 1483.

¹⁸ *nexui est a nexere*: unde frequentativum est *nexare*.

¹⁹ *rudi*, Ruddim. p. 239. V. n. 15. *rudiui*, Apul. met. vii. p. 218.

²⁰ *stridi*, Ruddim. p. 220, 239. V. n. 15.

VERBS

Verbs with the same Ind. Pres. & Perf.

VERBS

ii. THAT HAVE THE SAME INDICATIVE PRESENT, 70.

with the Same Quantity in the penultim, 32.

Aggĕrĕre	to cast up	delĭgere	to chuse	Obsĕrĕre	to bolt (about)
aggĕrere	to heap	Effĕrĕre	to enrage	obsĕrere	to set or plant
Appellĕre	to call	efferre	to extol	Pandĕre	to bend
appellere	to arrive	Fundĕre	to found	pandere	to set open
Collĭgĕre	to bind	fundere	to pour forth	Resĕrĕre	to unlock
colligere	to gather	Liquĕri	to be melted	resĕrere	to sow again
Compellĕre	to address	liqui	to melt	Sĕrĕre	to lock
compellere	to drive	Mandĕre	to command	sĕrere	to sow or plant
Consternĕre	to dismay	mandere	to chew, to eat	Vŏlĕre	to shy
consternere	to strew, to	Nictĕre	to wink	velle	to be willing
Delĭgĕre	to bind (pave)	nictere	to open as a bound		

with a Different Quantity in the penultim, 48.

Abdico	from abdicĕre	to cast off	Intercĭdo	from ... ere	to cut asunder
abdico	from abdicere	to bode ill	intercido	from ... ere	to fall between
Accĭdo	from accidere	to cut close	Lĕgo	from legĕre	to send
accido	from accidere	to happen	lego	from legere	to read
Allĕgo	from allegĕre	to send (place)	Occĭdo	from occidere	to kill
allego	from allegere	to chuse into a	occido	from occidere	to fall
Cŏlo	from colĕre	to strain liquor	Pedo	from pedĕre	to prop (vines)
colo	from colere	to worship; to till	pĕdo	from pedere	to fart
Concĭdo	from concidere	to cut in pie-	Percŏlo	from percolĕre	to strain
concido	from concidere	to fall (ces)	percolo	from percolere	to beautify
Decĭdo	from decidere	to cut off	Praedĭco	from praedigere	to foretell
decido	from decidere	to fall down	praedico	from praedicĕre	to proclaim
Dico	from dicĕre	to dedicate	Praelĕgo	from praelegĕre	to bequeath
dĭco	from dicere	to say, to tell	praelego	from praelegere	to read to
Educo	from educĕre	to educate	Recĭdo	from recidere	to cut off
edūco	from educere	to bring forth	recido	from recidere	to fall back
Excĭdo	from excidere	to cut out	Recŏlo	from recolĕre	to strain again
excido	from excidere	to fall out	recolo	from recolere	to till again
Excŏlo	from excolĕre	to strain out	Relĕgo	from relegĕre	to send away
excolo	from excolere	to cultivate	relego	from relegere	to read again
Incĭdo	from incidere	to cut into	Succĭdo	from succidere	to cut down
incido	from incidere	to fall into	succido	from succidere	to sink under
Indico	from indicĕre	to show	Vado	from vadare	to wade
indico	from indicere	to denounce	vādo	from vadere	to go

iii. THAT HAVE THE SAME INDICATIVE PERFECT, 22.

Acui.	acĕre	to be sharp or sour	Crevi.	creſcere	to encrease
acuere		to whet	cernere	to see: to take possession	

VERBS		Compound Verbs		VERBS
<i>Frixī.</i> frigēre	to be cold		pascere	to feed
frigēre	to parch, to fry	<i>Pependi.</i>	pendēre	to hang
<i>Fulsi.</i> fulcire	to prop, to support		pendere	to weigh
fulgēre	to shine	<i>-Stiti.</i>	con-ſtāre	to conſiſt
<i>Luxi.</i> lucēre	to shine		-ſiſtere	to ſtand, to abide
lugēre	to mourn		ex-ſtāre	to ſtand out, to be ex-
<i>Mulsi.</i> mulcēre	to ſtroke, to ſoothe		-ſiſtere	to be (tant
mulgēre	to milk		in-ſtāre	to urge.
<i>Pavi.</i> pavēre	to dread		-ſiſtere	to ſtand, to inſiſt on

iv. THAT HAVE THE SAME PARTICIPLE PERFECT, 8.

<i>Cretus.</i> cernere	to ſee, &c.	<i>Paſſus.</i> pandere	to ſpread
crescere	to grow, to encrease.	pati	to ſuffer
<i>Pactus.</i> pacifci	to bargain (poſe	<i>Verrus.</i> verrere	to brush, to ſweep
pangere	to drive in: to com-	vertere	to turn

v. THAT CHANGE THE FIRST VOWEL OF THE RADIX

1. often into . . . E . . . in the compounds, 20.

arcēre	to tie: to drive	farcire	to ſtuff	pati	to ſuffer
candere (obs)	to glow	fatifci	to fail or faint	patrāre	to commit
cantāre	to ſing	gradi	to ſtep, to go	ſacrāre	to devote
captāre	to catch	jaſtāre	to throw, to toſs	ſcandere	to climb
carpere	to crop: to pluck	laſtāre	to wheedle	ſpargere	to ſtrew
damnāre	to condemn	parere	to bear	tractāre	to handle
fallere	to deceive	partiri	to divide		

2. only in the following instances, 9.

anHelāre	to puff, to pant	comMendāre	to comm-	comPeſcere	to reſtrain
deJerāre ¹	to take oath	imPeiāre	recommand(end	diſpeſcere	to ſeparate
peJerāre ²	to forſwear	recuperāre	to recover.	impeſcere	put to paſture

EXCEPTIONS, 23.

ab-Ar(er)cēre	to keep off: to forbid	imPatiens	impatient
praeDamnāre	to prejudge	imPatibilis	intolerable
ef F-ar(er)cire	to ſtuff up	deSacrāre	to conſecrate
inf-er(ar)cire	to cram: to ſtuff in	deſecrātus	unhallowed
deFatifcens	decaying, withering	ſuperScandere	to climb over
retroGradi	to return back	ſupraſcandere	to paſs beyond
adParere	to acquire	ſuperSpargere	to ſprinkle on
antePartus	afore-gotten	conTr-ec(ac)tāre	to handle
expartus	paſt-bearing	detr-ec(ac)tātor	a reſuſer
poſtPartor	an after-poſſeſſor	perTr-ac(ec)tāre	to handle much
diſPartiri	to divide, to diſtribute	retractāre	to handle again
diſP-er(ar)tire	to divide		

¹ *dejurare*, Plaut. cas. 3. 5. 36.

² *perjurare*, Hor. ſat. ii. 3. 127.

VERBS

Compound Verbs

VERBS

3. often in . . . I . . . in the compounds, 29.

agere to do, to act	frangere to break	salire to leap, to jump
apisci to get	habere to have	sapere to savor: to be
cadere to fall	jacere to cast, to throw	sedere to sit (wise)
caedere to cut, to beat	lacere to entice	specere to see.
canere to sing	laedere to hurt	statuere to appoint
capere to take.	legere to chuse: to read	tacere to be silent
egere to want (buy)	premere to press	tagere to touch
emere to take away, to	quaerere to seek	tangere to touch
facere ²¹ to do, to make	rapere to snatch	tenere to hold, to retain:
fatēri to confess	regere to rule, to govern	to know, to remember

4. only in the following instances, 6.

deLitere to lie hid	comPingere to compact	suppingere to fasten
oblitescere to lie hid	impingere to dash	disPlicere to displease

EXCEPTIONS, 44.

anteAgereto drive before	conFacere to do together	praelegere to lecture
circumAgereto drive round	postFactus after-done	relegere to read agen
co.gere to drive toge-	af Fr-an(in)gere break	retrolegere to sail back.
de.gere to live (ther	anFractus broken round	subLegereto pickup (ver
ina(i)gere to drive into.	refragari to oppose	translegere to read o-
peragere to perform	suffragari to vote for	perRgere to proceed
praeteragereto drive by	anteHabere to prefer	expergere to rowse
fatagere to be busy	posthabere to postpone	expergiscere to waken
ocC-an(in)ere to sound	superhabere to put upon	expergisci to awake
rec-an(in)eres of sing agen	amIcere to cast round	furgere to arise (nually
anteCapere to prevent	circumJ-a(i)cere-about	perSedere to sit conti-
nuncupare to name	superI-ac(ic)ere.-upon	superse(i)dere ²² upon
occupare to seize	transJ-a(i)cere-through	atTacere to conceal
ab-i(E)mere to take a-	alLegere to chuse into	perTangere ²³ to dash,
coemere to buy up (way	interLegere to pick out	to sprinkle
perRmere to hinder.	perLegere to read thro'	

5. often into . . . U . . . in the compounds, 3.

calcāre to tread upon	saltāre to leap: to dance	quaterē ²⁴ to shake
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EXCEPTIONS, 6.

circumC-al(ul)cāre to tread down	superQuaterē ²⁵ to shake over
recalcāre to tread down again (round	²⁶ deSaltāre to dance over, to end a
supercalcāre to tread upon.	prosaltāre to lead up a dance (dance

²¹ Such as are compounded with Nouns, Verbs, or Adverbs, keep a: as *lucifacere, calefacere, benefacere, &c.*

²² *superfidere*, Ammian. xxv. 25.

²³ Apic. vi. 9. viii. 8.

²⁴ as *Concutere, &c.*

²⁵ Avien. arat. 207.

²⁶ *circumsaltare*, Prudent. adv. Symmach. i. 135.

F I N I S

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

